TIMES OFFICE
No. 26 Broad St.
Opposite Driard.

Victoria Times.

The Girls
Bless their pretty faces—are fond of good perfumes, and Jay Jones keeps the choicest odors from the best makers.
The P.P.P.P. Always Open.
36 Government St.

VOL. 21 VICTORIA B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1895. No. 27

MANY people have old jewelry and stones in old fashioned settings and styles of long ago, which they don't care to wear. Let them bring such articles to us and we will re-set stones in the latest and most artistic design; also manufacture any article of jewelry at very moderate prices. Our facilities for the manufacture and repairing of jewelry are unequalled in this province.

Challoner & Mitchell,
47 Government Street, opposite Bank of B.C.

THE WESTSIDE

That January "Joy Killer," Dull Trade, Has Been Driven Away.

After the reaction from Holiday activity we have used a stimulant—on our stock. It has been often proved that the drawing power of Exceptional Value has made business until the Spring demand starts.

We have made prices talk for us as seldom before. Buyers have found out the excellent value obtained during the past week and we want to keep the people coming our way. Business, is serious business. We don't believe in trifling with the public, nor in the folly of marking up in order to record a greater apparent reduction.

There is Plenty of Money

Where the last lot came from, and desiring to give our customers an extension of time in which to invest it to good advantage and to put "music into the march," we continue to sell

Dress Goods, Jackets, Mantles, Underwear, Etc., at Marked Reductions

42 in. Heavy Serges at 15c.
54 in. English Heavy Tweeds at 90c. worth from $1.50 to $2.25.
Elder Down Flannels at 35c. worth 60c
Indigo Print at 12 yds. for $1.00
Watered Striped Silks at 50c. per yard.
Grey Flannels "The Real Makay," from 12 1-2c. per yard.
Flannelettes, 10, 16, and 18 yards for $1.00.
White Cottons, 10, 16, and 22 yards for $1.
Hochelega Sheetings, plain, 8-4, 21c.; 9-4, 20c.; 10-4, 21c. per pard.
Ginghams, 10, 12 and 16 yards for $1.00.
Oilcloth, 30c. per yard; spool cotton, best, 30c. per doz.
Tapestry covers from 25c. each; 500 cards Buttons at 10c. card of 2 doz.
Umbrellas from 50c.; Blankets, grey, from $1.90 per pair; white, from $2.10 per pair. Other goods in proportion.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

THE WESTSIDE, January 19, 1895.

FOR ONE MONTH . . .
Great reductions for cash in all lines of our Large and Complete Stock
A. GREGG & SON,
TAILORS, 62 Yates St.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The Old Reliable Wellington Coal for Household Purposes.
Wellington and Comox nut coal at reasonable prices. Carload lots at special rates.
Rattray & Hall, Sole Agents, 106 GOVT. ST., TEL. NO. 83. 34 STORE ST., TEL. NO. 197.

C. H. STICKELS . . . . .
ROOMS: 19 to 22 . . . . Board of Trade Building.
CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER & PURCHASING AGENT. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES. . .
Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plans and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

Keewatin ....Flour....
IT IS STANDARD.
The Housewife who uses it once will have no other.
ASK FOR IT.

The B. C. Poultry and Commission Company
. . . ARE SELLING LIVE POULTRY DRESSED TO ORDER . . .

Turkeys, live	19c. per lb	Chickens from	80c. to $1 per pair
Turkeys, dressed	20c. per lb	Delivered free of charge to any part of the city.	
Geese from	$1.25 to $1.50 each		
Ducks	$1.25 per pair		

22 1-2 Pandora St., Cor. Broad and Cormorant, Opposite City Market.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

Annual Meeting of the Canadian Press Association Held Last Evening.

Shaughnessy Talks About Armstrong's Railway—Eastern Nominations.

Cobocank, Feb. 1.—The North Victoria Conservatives held a successful convention to-day, and Major Sam Hughes was renominated. Dr. Wood was also nominated, but Sam Hughes got the necessary two-thirds vote. The nomination was then made unanimous. Controllers Wallace and Wood were the principal speakers of the day.

Montreal, Feb. 1.—T. G. Shaughnessy, assistant president of the C. P. R., laughed very heartily this morning when discussing the scheme of C. N. Armstrong, who is connected with the Labrador railway scheme, to build a railway paralleling the C. P. R. Mr. Shaughnessy says: "We have not considered the matter of sufficient importance to make inquiries in London. I enjoy a joke, dont't you? Show me the capitalist who would endorse such a scheme? Of course our diminished earnings have produced an effect in the London market. During the first three weeks of this year our returns show a decrease of $75,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. We are experiencing the effects of the depression in the United States, But business will revive; I do not despair."

J. B. Silcox, of Emmanuel Congregational church, has resigned, but he will give no reasons. After graduating from the Congregational college here Mr. Silcox went to Winnipeg and afterwards to California, returning to Montreal in 1892.

Toronto, Feb. 1.—Thomas Graham, an assistant fire chief, has been appointed to the vacancy caused by the death of the chief. There were other applications, but Graham got the place in order of promotion.

The Canadian Press association yesterday elected the following officers: President, L. W. Shannon; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Cooper; assistant secretary-treasurer, J. E. Atkinson.

Goldwin Smith was present at the press association banquet last evening, but left early, and did not reply to the toast of Canada. Before going, however, he made a few remarks of a conventional nature, which were well received. Sir Mackenzie Bowell was again the guest.

At a meeting of the Methodist Missionary board to-day a joint letter was read from six missionaries in Japan asking to be recalled from that field owing to reflections passed on them at the general conference. Rev. Dr. Macdonald, treasurer and secretary of the Japanese mission, also wrote offering to resign. The general secretary, Rev. Dr. Sutherland, was instructed by the board to write to the Japanese missionaries asking for a detailed statement of their grievances, and in the meantime urging them to continue their labors. Dr. Macdonald was asked to hold his resignation in abeyance for the present.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—Hon. Mr. Nantel has approached Mr. J. M. McDougall, of Hull, on behalf of Premier Taillon, with an offer of the vacant portfolio of treasurer in the Quebec cabinet. Mr. McDougall will accept and run for Ottawa county, the present member, Mr. Tetrean, being appointed prothonotary.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—The Toronto Empire employes have been notified that that paper is to give way to the Mail, which will become the chief Conservative organ.

Halifax, Feb. 1.—The legislature was opened yesterday afternoon. The members were sworn in at noon. F. A. Lawrence, M. P. P. for Colchester, was elected speaker.

Montreal, Feb. 1.—Caron and Ouimet are here conferring with the party managers on the decision in the Manitoba case and its effect on the fate of the Dominion government. Chapleau is here and several Conservative politicians. This has given rise to a rumor that strenuous efforts are being made to induce him to re-enter the cabinet.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—M. J. Beemer, on behalf of the Pontiac and Pacific Junction railway, has purchased the Aylmer branch of the C. P. R. for $84,000. This will be about the amount of the subsidies which the company has drawn from the Dominion and Quebec governments for the road from Aylmer to Ottawa.

H. Merrick, of Merrickville, has been appointed post office inspector for Ontario in place of D. F. Barwick, of Toronto.

Superintendents Macdonald and Norman and Inspectors Oliver and Hopkins, of the mounted police ,have been placed on the retired list.

Foster and Costigan returned to the city to-day.

JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS.

Twenty Thousand Expected To Go To Brazil this Year.

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—The special Japanese immigration commissioner to Central and South America arrived here last evening on the steamer San Juan. He has selected Santa Paula in Brazil as the most likely place for a Japanese colony to work on the coffee plantations there, and expects his government will authorizing the emigration of about 20,000 people to that place this year.

THE BROOKLYN STRIKE.

More Wire Cutting Last Night—Three Men Arrested.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The running of the trolley cars last night was attended by no violence on the part of the strikers. Wires were cut in three places during the night and three arrests were made. Cars are running on all the lines to-day. Strikers early this morning attacked a car of the Third avenue line. They broke all the windows in the car. The police drove the strikers off.

PREFERS ARBITRATION.

Not Likely That Guatemala Will Go To War With Mexico.

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—Consul General Carrille, from Guatemala to this city, arrived last night per steamer San Juan. He states that when he left San Jose de Guatemala everything was very quiet. He is of the opinion that Guatemala will not fight over the boundary question and that the dispute will be settled by arbitration.

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—The charges of cruelty to animals against President Williams and Starter Ferguson of the jockey club have been dismissed. The charges were based on the fact that a horse while the track was muddy, fell under the wire from exhaustion and that its sides were bleeding from the use of the spurs.

San Jose, Cal., Feb. 1.—Philip Mischler of this city was a passenger on the Elbe and was among the lost. He left here on November 13th to visit relatives in Germany. He has been a resident of this city since 1885 and was foreman of Freischleg's winery.

CONGRESSMEN FIGHT.

Breckinridge and Heard Have a Row in the House.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—There was an altercation in the house to-day between Breckinridge and Heard, growing out of the efforts of both to get the recognition of the speaker. Epithets such as "scoundrel" and "liar" were passed between the men, and Breckinridge made strenuous efforts to strike Heard, but his blows fell short. Congressman Pence, in restraining Breckinridge nearly tore the latter's coat from his back. Breckinridge, while attempting to strike Heard kept saying, "He shan't call me a scoundrel," while Heard warned Breckinridge to keep away. The house was in an uproar while the scene lasted. Order was restored by the sergeant at arms, who was ordered by the speaker to arrest the men. They both subsequently apologized and explained. When the trouble arose the house was discussing Hitt's Hawaiian resolution. After the trouble subsided the discussion was continued.

THE ELBE DISASTER.

An Appeal For Funds For Afflicted Families to be Started.

New York, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from the home office of the steamship company in Berlin gives the total number of persons on the Elbe when she sunk as 352. Of these only 20 were saved.

Rotterdam, Feb. 1.—Captain Gordon, of the Crathie, says that when the collision occurred he was knocked down, and when he regained his feet the Elbe was some distance from the Crathie. He followed the Elbe, however, he says, for a short distance, although he feared his vessel was in a sinking condition. He was unable to overtake the Elbe, as she went much faster, and he therefore concluded she was safe.

Berlin, Feb. 1.—A committee has been formed here to appeal for funds for the relief of the families and other dependents of the victims of the Elbe disaster.

Cable News.

London, Feb. 1.—Over twelve thousand bales of wool were offered to-day, mainly from Melbourne and Victoria, which was sold to French buyers and the home trade. Better classes of greasies were taken for Americans.

THE PORT ARTHUR MASSACRE

Foreign Attaches Intimate That Creelman's Story Was an Exaggeration.

Was Some Unnecessay Slaughterr But Not as Bad as Had Been Stated.

Tokio, Japan, Jan. 18.—(Correspondence of the United Press per steamer Oceanic to San Francisco.)—The testimony of Italy's attaches in connection with the Port Arthur affair is most interesting and of the utmost importance. The British attache's opinion has not yet been published, but in a letter sent to Japan he makes only a passing allusion to the regrettable excesses committed by the soldiery. The French attache has declared that although there certainly was unnecessary killing during the night of the capture of Port Arthur, he saw nothing of the kind afterwards; that the accounts published by the correspondent of the World are greatly exaggerated; that he does not think there was any idea of killing civilians and does not think, so far as he could see, the so-called mutilations were anything more than might have been expected where a weapon like the Japanese sword was freely employed. The American attache makes almost identical statements. That there was a good deal of unnecessary killing during the night of the assault he says was very plain, but he did not see a single outrage committed in the town during the two following days, though he visited all parts of it. In short, he did not deem the affair of sufficient importance to call for any allusion in his official report.

This last point is especially interesting, because the American attache has been quoted by the World's correspondent as "declaring that he should like to leave the army at once," and as "saying in the most emphatic manner that if the facts were known at Washington the war department would undoubtedly recall him."

At Kaiping General Nieh was in chief command of the Chinese side. It was Nieh who fought so badly at Ping Yang. He had an extremely narrow escape at Kaiping. The Japanese troops, in pursuit of the Chinese, got within five hundred metres of a large body of cavalry escorting a covered passenger cart out of the north gate of the town. Nieh was in it. A bullet killed the horse and another hit the general in the body, but his escort managed to mount him, and he galloped off before the Japanese could come up.

The rebellion in Corea is evidently in its death throes The rebels are divided among themselves. A portion of them revolted, killed their leader, his lieutenant and several other prominent men, and presented their heads for identification to the Japanese. The solution of the Corean problem will tax all the Japanese ability. Money is the great want of the little kingdom at the moment. An attempt has been made on its behalf to place a loan of five millions in Japan, but the Japanese capitalists are unwilling to entertain the project. There has been talk of the followers of Mohammed in China undertaking a holy war against Japan. The Chinese general, Tsao, who fought so stoutly and met his death at Ping Yang, was a Moslem, and his co-religionists are supposed to be planning to avenge his death.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—Secretary Gresham received a dispatch from Shanghai confirming the reported capture of Weihaiwei by the Japanese.

London, Feb. 1.—A Hiroshima dispatch says Premier Ito will receive the peace envoys to-day.

A Chefoo dispatch says the Chinese lost two thousand men in the operations at Weihaiwei. None of the Europeans in the city were injured. The Chinese still hold the island of Lang King Tau.

A Hiroshima dispatch says the Chinese peace envoys were received by Premier Ito at the office of the prefecture to-day. Besides the envoys only two Chinese councillors and two interpreters will be admitted to the conferences. The Japanese government has appointed Premier Ito and Viscount Mutso as representatives of Japan in the peace negotiations.

A Tokio dispatch says there are over twenty thousand Chinese in the vicinity of Ying Kow. Scouts report that the Chinese have occupied Iaoya Biao.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The dispatch confirming the fall of Weihaiwei adds that the fall of the island and the capture of the entire Chinese fleet were considered imminent.

DEMPSEY A WRECK.

Little Hope for the Recovery of the Once Famous Pugilist.

New York, Feb. 1.—The last chapter in the eventful career of Jack Dempsey, the once invincible middle-weight pugilist, has been reached. He is now a physical and mental wreck, though his friends are trying zealously to conceal his real condition. Dr. Ward, of Coney island, says the pugilist's mind is unbalanced, and he can only hope to revive his shattered faculties by good medical treatment.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal at Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

"Tired Nature's Sweet Restorer,"
Balmy sleep" is often disturbed by fits of coughing. LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE insures a good night's rest.
COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,
Sole Agents, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, farmers of North Saanich, has this day been dissolved. The liabilities of the late firm have been assumed by Robert David McClure, who is also authorized to receive all moneys owing to the firm. Dated this 1st day of February, 1895. R. D. McClure. D. M. Robertson. f1-2t

SIMEON DUCK. JNO. T. HULL.
S. DUCK & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
Will sell at their salesrooms, 58 Broad St., by Public Auction on
Saturday, (To-Morrow), 2nd Inst.,
at 2 p.m. a lot of
Groceries and Jam,
in quantities to suit hotel keepers and bakers.
Also large tapestry carpet, nearly new; furniture, stoves, crockery clothing etc. etc.
S. DUCK & CO.
Auctioneers.
(Colonist copy.)

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS

Why Were Most of the Elbe Survivors Members of the Crew?

English and French Papers Criticize the Actions of the Officers.

London, Feb. 1.—Six fishing smacks returned to Lowestoft during the night. They saw no boats or wreckage from the Elbe. The wind has abated, but it is still snowing and the sea is very high. Four or five of the surviving passengers of the Elbe started from Lowestoft for London this morning. The survivors of the crew of the lost steamer visited the German consulate to-day, where their depositions were taken. They will probably return to Germany to-night.

The Queen to-day sent a message to the agents of the Lloyds line expressing regret at the loss of the Elbe and asking to be informed if there is any chance of any more survivors. The agents replied that they feared there was no hope that any more would be saved. Up to 2.30 o'clock to-day no bodies or wreckage have been found.

The Pall Mall Gazette comments unfavorably on the loss of the Elbe. It asks why were the women and children sent to the starboard when the list of the ship to port made the use of the starboard boats impracticable.

Paris, Feb. 1.—Many of the Paris newspapers comment on the loss of the Elbe unfavorably to the officers and the crew of the colliding ship, the Crathie. La Lanterne says English seamen are proverbially brutal. Figaro and La Lanterne both denounce the British captain, saying his conduct was just what might have been expected of English sailors.

Rotterdam, Feb. 1.—The North German Lloyd steamship company, owners of the Elbe, have libelled the Crathie for sinking the Elbe.

The storm is now raging more widly than ever. It is impossible that any small boat could have lived in the heavy sea, or that if it should have weathered the heavy sea that any of its occupants have survived the bitter cold until this time. A great deal of adverse comment is caused by the fact that of twenty persons saved from the Elbe fifteen of them belong to the ship's crew and that the boat in which they saved themselves contained only one woman and no children. Attempts have been made by some of the survivors to account for this, but in no case in a satisfactory way. Even the solitary woman who was saved was not originally taken into the boat, but was picked up out of the water after the boat had left the sinking ship, greatly against the wishes of some of the occupants of the boat.

The owner at Aberdeen of the steamship Crathie, which is believed to have run into and sunk the Elbe, has received a brief telegram from the captain at Masslus, stating that the Crathie's bow was terribly crushed by the impact of the vessel with the Elbe and that the Crathie was in a sinking condition when she reached Masslus. The captain was below at the time of the collision and the mate was in charge of the vessel. The latter has made a statement to the captain that he has no knowledge whatever of the name of the vessel with which the Crathie collided. His own vessel was so terribly damaged that its condition called for the undivided attention of the officers and the entire crew, all of whom had to bend their energies to saving their ship and their own lives. There was, the mate adds, a dense fog at the time, and the vessel with which the Crathie had collided was lost to view in the mist almost immediately after the crash.

Mr. Carl Hoffman, of Grand Island, Nebraska, refutes this statement by making the assertion in addition to his already published statement that if the vessel which came into collision with the Elbe had stood by the sinking ship a majority of the passengers might have been saved, as the Elbe stood perfectly still for many minutes after the impact. Prior to this, however, discipline was maintained, and there could have been no difficulty in transferring the passengers.

A dispatch to Lloyds from Rotterdam says the Crathie left Masslus at ten o'clock on the night of January 29 for Aberdeen and returned there at 1.25 p.m., January 30, damaged. She reported having been in collision with a large unknown steamer, which her officers thought was probably an American liner. The Crathie's stem was completely gone, having been carried away to the third frame, but she was perfectly light and had made no water. The collision, according to the officers of the Crathie, occurred between 5 and 6 o'clock on the morning of January 30. One of the crew of the Crathie was injured by the collision. Captain Gordon, of the Crathie, says that the steamer with which his ship was in collision was lost sight of immediately after the vessels came together, and it was thought she had proceeded. The Crathie remained in the vicinity for two hours and then returned to Rotterdam, as it was feared that she could not keep afloat. The second officer of the Crathie said that immediately after the collision the ship struck by the Crathie burned blue and red lights. Similar signals were burned by the Crathie, his belief being that no assitance was required on either side. The Crathie's officers say that the ship with which the Crathie was in collision was a large steamer with two funnels.

The surviving officers of the Elbe denounce the story of the Crathie's officers as pure invention. The English pilot, Greenham, said: "It is a black lie. There was no fog. It was quite clear, and the lights of several smacks were visible four or five miles off."

The survivors of the Elbe brought to Lowestoft by the Wildflower have nearly all recovered from their shock and exposure. Miss Anna Buecker, the only woman known to have been saved is the only one not able to be about. The surviving officers of the Elbe are very reticent in regard to the disaster pending the official investigation. It has transpired, that an officer of the Elbe saw a green light on the port bow belonging to the vessel which it is alleged was trying to cut across their bows. The Crathie, it is now certainly known, is the ship which struck the liner and sent her to the bottom.

Greenham, the English pilot of the Elbe, who is one of the survivors, made the following statement to-day: "When I came on the deck of the Elbe Capt. Von Goessel was on the bridge in charge. The first order was to swing the boats out. Then came an order summoning everybody on deck and sending the crew to their stations. This was followed by another command for the women and children to go to the starboard boats. The women and children were to be saved first. These orders were given by the captain himself and was repeated by the first officer Wilhelm. The next order given was for lowering the boats. There was no confusion among the crew or in the giving of orders, nor was there any panic among the passengers or crew. A high sea was running and there was a strong E.S.E. wind blowing. It was bitterly cold, there having been 19 degrees of frost (centigrade) since the morning before. The lanyards of the boat grips were frozen stiff and had to be chopped away to save time, though this would have been done away in event of a collision. The Elbe went down in two minutes after we pushed away from her side."

William Wright, skipper of the fishing smack Wildflower says: "We were east, southeast of Lowestoft with our trawling gear down, when about 11 o'clock yesterday morning I saw a ship's lifeboat a mile away. The boat's mast was naked, but I saw something from her stern. Water was breaking over the boat. I watched her closely, her occupants seemed to think I was going to leave them, so I waved my hat. It took us half an hour to get up our trawling gear, and in the meantime the boat was drifting away from us. When I got close to them I cast them a rope, but they were so cold and wet and numb that they could not make it fast for some time. We pulled them around to the side of the smack, and about half of them jumped aboard, but the strain caused by the heavy sea parted the rope, and the remainder once more drifted away. Evitually we made another line fast, and four more of the unfortunates were dragged in, leaving a woman and four men in the boat. The woman lay in the water in the bottom of the boat. She wore a long coat, but had on neither boots nor dress, but Pilot Greenham helped her to get on board the smack. Just as all had boarded the smack the line again parted and the boat was lost. I got the woman below and asked all the others to go to the engine room while she took off her clothes and wrapped herself in dry blankets. I am sure another hour's exposure in the boat would have killed some of them for there were six inches of ice on my deck."

Following is a complete list of first and second cabin passengers on the Elbe:

First cabin—Fritz Appel, Munich; Hugo Becker, Chemnitz; Director Baumann, Berlin; Mrs. Hermine Sanders, Falmouth, Mass.; Anton Fischer, Washington City; John P. Vincke, St. Charles, Mo.; Charles Wix, New York; Mrs. M. Connors, South Dakota; Henry N. Castle, Honolulu; Dorothy Castle; Mrs. Appel, Brandenburg; Louis Thewitt, Vienna; Walter Schnell, Zurich; Domingo Furrer, Guatemala; Louis Berenefeld.

Second cabin—Mrs. Louise Kuehne, New York; Jake Frank, Buffalo; Eugene Schlegel, Fuerth; Miss Emma Schlegel, Fuerth; Mrs. Sophie Rhodes, Washington City; Eugene Rhodes, Washington City; Mrs. Anna Hoffman, Henry Hoffman, Grand Island, Neb.; Mrs. Andrew Brisbach, Amsterdam; Mrs. Vattier Kranne; Andrew Vattier, Amsterdam; Julius Rosenbaum, Berlin; Adolph Islaub, New York; Ernest Maseberg, Louisiana; Kurt Kleinschmidt, Seattle; Rudolph Nolte, Leipsic; Dr. Dietrich, return ticket; J. H. Hahn, James Vevera, Kretto Kerr, Frank Miskoloz, Edward Moskovie, Eperjes; Isteria Goldner, Eperjes; Mrs. Lockhart, New York; August Sander, Essen; Peter Powierski, Kazanitze; Miss Clara Weingartner, Fliegingen; Mrs. Jacob Frank, Buffalo; J. F. Gerlicher, Winona, Minn.; Theodore Geisenheimer, New York; Ernest Herren, New York; Mrs. Klipfel, Brandenburg; Carl Neussbaum, Berlin.

Following is a list of the saved: Eugene Selflegel, James Vevera, Annie Boecker, —— Bothen, steerage; Third officer Stolberg; First Engineer Neusel, Purser Wester, Assistant Purser Schlutius, Assistant Purser Linkmeyer, Assistant Purser Sittig, Chief Stoker Fuerst, Steward Koeb, Seamen Winntaz, Finger, Seibert, Dresow, Baettke, Pilot De Hart, Pilot Greenhall; Carl Hoffman of Grand Prairie, Neb.

New York, Jan. 30.—As soon as the confirmation of the loss of the Elbe reached the company's office here, the contents of a cable dispatch were posted on the bulletin board outside.

A large crowd collected and the news spread like wildfire in shipping circles. Anxious inquiries began to pour in from all points. At ten o'clock to-night a cablegram received from Agent Britterandt, of the company's home office at Bremen, says that there are hopes that the second boat which was lowered may be safe, as some of the fishing vessels and steamers were in the vicinity.

Seattle, Jan. 31.—Kurt Kleinschmidt, drowned on the Elbe, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Kleinschmidt, of this city, who live at the corner of Madison and Spring streets. The father has only lived in the city about six months, having come here from Helena, where he was well known and prominent in public affairs. Banker Kleinschmidt, of Helena, is his brother. He is a mining man, and has an office in the Roxwell block, on Columbia, between Front and Second streets. His son, who met death in the collision, has been in Germany for about eight years studying higher mathematics and perfecting himself in the arts of mechanical engineering. He was to have left Germany on Jan. 15, but his parents had not heard from him, and so were in ignorance of whether he was on the sea.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—H. N. Castle, who, with his wife, was a passenger on the Elbe, was editor of the Hawaiian Commercial Advertiser, the leading Journal of the Islands. He was an ardent advocate of annexation, and took a prominent part in Hawaiian politics.

Castle was one of the committee on annexation sent to this country by the people of Hawaii in 1892 to obtain an audience with President Cleveland with a view of annexing the islands to the United States. Dorothy Castle, mentioned in the list, is his daughter.

London, Jan. 31.—Count Von Goessel, captain of the foundered Elbe, was born in Ratibor, Prussian Silesia, and is connected with many of the most aristocratic families in Germany. His only brother is a general in the German army and under Emperor William was a member of the general staff. Von Goessel, about twenty years ago, entered the service of Lloyd's as fourth officer.

An abnormally thick skull and a very large brain were found to be Rubenstein's peculiarities, as developed in the post mortem examination.

The time which Justin McCarthy has taken from literature to devote to politics has not been profitable. His income has fallen away from $15,000 to $3000 a year.

The Tucker family of Todd county, Ky., is no small potato affair. Old Levi Tucker weighs 268 pounds; his wife, 256 pounds, and his two sylph-like daughters pull the scales at 234 and 236 pounds, respectively.

The demand for a pail and tub that can always be relied upon as handsome, cleanly and indistructible has led to the making FIBREWARE.

Besides, it is as light as a feather as tight as a drum and has no hoops to rust or fall off.

E. B. EDDY'S INDURATED FIBREWARE.

Broken in Health

That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back

Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. Chas. Steele
St. Catherine's, Ont.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"For a number of years I have been troubled with a general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain and had no appetite whatever. I was that tired in my limbs that I gave out before half the day was gone. I tried a great number of medicines but did not get any permanent relief from any source until, upon recommendation of a friend, I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made me feel better at once. I have continued its use, having taken three bottles, and

I Feel Like a New Man.

I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHARLES STEELE, with Erie Preserving Co., St. Catherine's, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

DRY GOODS.

Argyle House

Just Received

2 Cases More of those heavy double-width Serges

At 25c. a yard, the best materials in the market for Children's School Dresses, Ladies' House Wrappers, etc.

1 Case of Butcher's Linen

50 inches wide, 25c. a yard

1 Case Ladies' Cashmere Hose

25c. a pair.

20 doz. more Children's Handkerchiefs

25c. a dozen.

J. Horner & Co.

Bank of British Columbia.

Savings Bank Department.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

From 1st January, 1895, and until further notice, the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank Deposits by this Bank will be three per cent. (3 per cent) per annum.

GEORGE GILLESPIE, Manager.

Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, 18th Nov., 1894.

MERCHANTS' LUNCH

Served at the

Poodle Dog Restaurant

From 12 to 2 with glass of beer or claret, 40 cents.
Regular meals with glass of beer or claret 50 cents.

18 LOUIS MARBOEUF, Pro

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

PHIL R. SMITH,
Book Binder, Paper Ruler, & Manufacturing Stationer
32 LANGLEY STREET.

J. Sluggett & Co.,

Having gone into the Dairy Business, we are able to supply good and fresh Milk from the Saanich Dairy. Morning and evening delivery. Other farm produce also supplied.
Leave orders at office, 24 Hillside Ave.,

GROCERIES.

Fairbank & Co's Cottolene,
Glasgow Beef-Ham,
Keiller's Dundee Jams & Marmalades
Glasgow Peas Meal,
Christie's (Toronto) Short Bread,
FOR SALE BY
R. H. JAMESON,
Red Front Store, 33 Fort St.

Xmas Fruit.

CURRANTS AND RAISINS

Just arrived and thoroughly cleaned in our fruit cleaning machine. We guarantee the prices right and quality best at

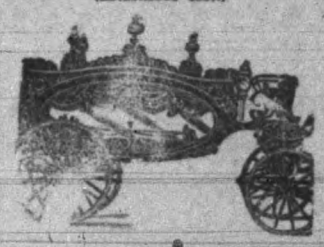
JOHN'S BROS.,
261 Douglas St., Cor. Kings Road.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR
For FAMILY Use
IS THE BEST.
Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

Photo Engraving
AND ZINC ETCHING,
In Line and Half Tone.
Reproductions of Portraits, Buildings, Letters, Etc.
Jones,
50 1-2 Government Street, - Victoria, B. C.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)



Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

FUEL.

To The Public.

Having purchased from Mr. S. F. McIntosh his coal and wood business, I am prepared to deliver to any part of the city.

No. 1 Dry Cordwood $3-50 per cord.
Best Wellington Coal at $7 per ton.

Terms, Spot Cash. Prompt and careful delivery. Full weight and measure guaranteed.

The above will be carried on in connection with my present business at the Rock Bay Lumber Yard, which will be known in future as the ROCK BAY COAL, WOOD AND LUMBER YARD.

Soliciting a share of your esteemed patronage, I remain, yours faithfully,
EWEN MORRISON.
Office and yard, end of Rock Bay Bridge. Mills, Sidney, B.C.
Telephone 502. nov6-tf

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

PYTHIAN HOME SOCIAL SERIES.

Anniversary Social Dance,

Castle Hall, Duck Building, Broad Street.

Wednesday Evening, February 6th, 1895.

Tickets, $1.50, including supper.

VICTORIA THEATRE

MATINEE AND NIGHT

Saturday, Feb'y 2nd

The Autocratic Express of the farce comedy world

NELLIE McHENRY,

and her circo-Comedy

A NIGHT —AT THE— CIRCUS

SEE The Wild Man of Borneo.
SEE The Human Xylophone.
SEE The Honest Lawyer.
SEE The Comical Clowns.
SEE The Only Pete Jenkins.
SEE The Man Who Walks on His Ear.

ALL UNDER ONE CANVAS. IN ONE RING. WAIT For the Big Show.

Prices, matinee 75c, 50c., and 25c; evening, $1.00, 75c., and 50c. Seats on sale at Jamieson's.

LEADER GOMPERS

Will Resign and Return to His Trade of Making Cigars.

New York, Jan. 31.—A morning paper says: "There is a possibility that S. Gompers, ex-president of the Federation of labor, may return to his trade of making cigars. A story to that effect has been circulated among laboring men recently and Gompers acknowledged yesterday that he might do so. 'The general opinion is,' said Mr. Gompers, 'that a labor leader who had been president of a big organization invariably makes his fortune. But it did not happen in my case. I have no income and am out of a job. I have got to get something to do and if there is nothing else I can make cigars'".

ANOTHER TRAIN ROBBERY.

Ten Thousand Dollars Stolen from the Express Car.

Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 31.—The Southern Pacific westbound train No. 2 was held up six miles this side of Wilcox last night by masked men. They separated the express car from the train, hauled it five miles west, and with six shots of dynamite blew the safe open. It contained ten thousand dollars in Mexican silver which was removed. The wall of the robbers is marked by a profuse scattering in Sulphur Springs valley of Mexican dollars.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—The Southern Pacific and Wells Fargo companies have offered a joint reward to-day of $500 for each of the men implicated in the Arizona train robbery.

RETURNING TO ITALY.

Destruction of the Sugar Bounty Reduces Wages.

New Orleans, Jan. 31.—The steamer Monte Belle, which is engaged in transportation of fruit from Palermo, Italy, to this port, will weigh anchor here today with at least 500 passengers on board. The list will be composed entirely of Italians who emigrated to Louisiana in order to secure work on the sugar plantations, but now owing to the destruction of the county, find wages cut to 50 cents a day and are unable to live on earnings so meagre. It is said that a general unrest prevails among all the Italians who have recently arrived at this port and it is expected that within thirty days at least one thousand will ship from here to some other country.

SACRAMENTO FLOOD.

Eight Hundred Thousand Acres of Land Under Water.

San Francisco, Jan. 29.—According to an account that appears in the Examiner, 800,000 acres of land in the Sacramento valley are under water. A lake of that dimension covers arable lands in the central part of the state, ruining bean and wheat crops and destroying the fine fruit trees in bearing. The Yolo basin, opposite Sacramento, is a sheet of water 40 miles long and seven miles wide. The rich wheat lands in the Colusa basin are under water, and the fertile fruit and vegetable lands on the east side of the Sacramento river have become a broad lake. From Collinsville north, of the 800,000 acres submerged between 200,000 and 300,000 acres are tule lands.

No crops will be raised this year upon thousands of acres of the best grain lands in the state, and fully 50,000 fruit trees have been destroyed. Another overflow may be expected if the snows in the mountains melt before March.

Poor Digestion

Leads to nervousness, fretfulness, peevishness, chronic dyspepsia and great misery. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and gives a relish to food. It makes pure blood and gives healthy action to all the organs of the body. Take Hood's for Hood's Sarsaparilla CURES.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c.

—Do not forget that money spent well is practically money saved. You know a genuine bargain when you see it; come and see some at Weiler Bros.' carpet department.

THE BENEFITS OF DRAINAGE

Subject of a Paper Read Before the Fruit Growers by Andrew Ohlson.

The Matter Treated in a Very Entertaining Way—Science of Draining.

During the session of the Fruit Growers' Association Andrew Ohlson read a highly important paper on drainage. It was heard with interest and produced a considerable amount of discussion. The paper is given below in full:

Drainage is a subject of very great importance both to the farmer and the gardener, so much so, that it is now generally admitted by the most successful cultivators of the day that neither grain nor fruits can be profitably grown on wet land. I will, therefore, endeavor to show the necessity for drainage and the reasons why tender plants and fruit trees in particular, do not grow successfully on land that is for any considerable length of time saturated with water. It is well known that a certain degree of heat must be present in the soil before any activity of the roots can take place and that at a very low temperature root action must altogether cease. This is just what takes place with trees planted in wet land.

The specific gravity of water is greatest at a temperature slightly above freezing point—from 34 to 38 or 40 degrees. This is generally the temperature of the water that falls during winter, and being heavier of the water of the spring and summer rains, is not displaced by it, but remains in the ground until evaporated by the heat of summer.

The temperature of wet land taken in the early part of the month of June by inserting a thermometer nine inches below the surface, was found to be about 40 degrees Fahrenheit, while that of the air was 80 degrees, and of drained land at the same time and same depth of nine inches, was 60 degrees, showing a difference of 20 degrees of heat in favor of drained land and a difference of 40 degrees between the temperature of the air and that of the wet land.

The reason for the higher temperature of the drained land is very clear, because as the heavier water that falls during winter is draining away the lighter and warmer water of the spring and summer rains is taking its place and as this in turn drains away air must follow and with the air the increasing temperature of the season, which is always in proportion to the activity and progress of vegetation.

Those who are engaged in forcing vegetables and fruits well know that unless the temperature of the roots is in proportion to that of the air, failure will be the result. Instances were known where a high temperature was kept up in vineries for nearly three months without the canes coming into leaf, the cause being a wet condition of the border outside in which the canes were planted, and although a tropical heat at the top there was the cold of winter at the roots and hence the result.

While it is quite true that many of our hardier trees, shrubs and plants will grow on comparatively wet and cold land it is equally true that fruit trees that are either natives of warmer climates or varieties raised from these by high cultivation will not do so without becoming diseased and cankered.

I may mention the apple tree in illustrating this point. On well drained land the tree is generally healthy, healthy stock having been planted, but on wet land the best stock will soon become unhealthy and show canker, that is, patches of dead bark and also part of the wood on young trees and on young branches of older trees.

Long and very scientific articles were written by horticultural editors on this subject, some sixty years ago, attributing the cause of canker in apple trees to the cold weather in the spring occurring during the rising of the sap. Beautiful theories were in vogue calculated to explain the cause of canker by describing the flow of the sap, the opinion then held was that if frost occurred at a particular time canker would result. These theories have long ago been abandoned and those who held them have probably died out or have perhaps adopted more modern views. The fact is simply this, that as the warm weather at spring commences and the sap begins to rise there is no assistance from the roots, the sap vessels simply burst and dying away of the bark and part of the wood takes place.

Experiments have been made by planting perfectly healthy apple trees in wet ground, that is, where holes filled with water as soon as dug. The roots being examined three or four days afterwards it was found that decay had actually set in. The length of time after the trees were planted until the roots showed any decay was found to be shorter as the season advanced.

On drained land the roots are more or less active during the whole winter storing up nourishment for the coming season, this is particularly the case in this country where the winters are so mild, and consequently trees or plants grown on such land are more hardier and of a decidedly healthier constitution than those grown on wet land with the temperature of winter at their roots and that of summer at their tops.

Apart from the increase of temperature drained land is benefitted by the access of the air, indeed, a volume might be written on this subject alone, but it is sufficient here to say that certain gases of the air are carried down by the rains and deposited in the soil or absorbed by drained land from the air, acting on substances already in the soil and making these more suitable for plant food.

Another advantage of draining land consists of the longer period of growth obtained thereby, in some cases two and in other three months, for instance:

By sowing oats on wet land during the month of June or July after the water has evaporated sufficiently to make such an operation possible, the result would be very different from that of sowing on well drained land in March and the difference would be as great as that between straw and grain.

"There is a season for everything" is very true in agriculture as well as in horticulture. The balmy air and heavy dews of spring are favorable to the development of roots, leaves and wood, the warmer air and strong sunshine of summer to mature these, and the man who is not able to sow or plant in season is simplpy "out of season" or behind time in the truest sense of the word.

I will not dwell at any length on the operations of drainage, nor on the materials used, for as good results may be obtained by using one material as another so long as the main object, that of carrying off the water from wet land is attained, aerating the soil. But whatever material be used, whether tiles, rock or wood, the drains should have a proper outlet and regular fall and ought to be, whether open or covered, not less than three feet in depth if possible, but drains four feet deep are much to be preppferred. At this depth the material is out of the reach of the spade or plough and if the work be well done the drains are more effectual.

Those who make the drains just deep enough to enable them to plough without tearing up the material often point to the withered grain or dead trees planted above the drains and say that drainage is a failure, yes, that kind of drainage is a decided failure.

But this does not prove that drainage is a failure if done in the right way.

Our climate, though moist, is on the whole favorable to fruit growing and general farming, but when the rain fall is so great drainage is absolutely necessary and if not adopted, disappointment and loss must be the inevitable result.

"GIANTS" OF OLD.

The Men of the Present Day Are Taller and Broader.

The Figaro says: "According to the popular opinion, we men of the present time are singularly degenerated, and are nothing more than diminutives and reductions of the men of mediaeval times. It is said that the warriors of that period were giants, clad in iron, and that their muscles were of steel. That is what the legend says and what nearly everybody repeats. We might confine ourselves to an invocation to logic in this case. In mediaeval times hygiene was deplorable. The barons ate too much and the peasants did not eat enough. Gymnastics were neglected and bathing was little known. The populations were crowded in towns and villages. The castles were practically barracks and the cotatges huts. There was a need of pure air everywhere. From this manner of living there resulted, necessarily, deplorable generations. Our learned physiologists, after having measured hundreds of skeletons, testify that the men of our time are from one to two centimetres taller than the men of the middle ages. But the bones of our ancestors are not the only testimony left by them in regard to their stature. We also possess their war garments. We have measured several of them, and it turns out that we appear not only to have grown taller since the time when they were manufactured, but our shoulders could never fit into the steel corsets of our so-called athletic forefathers.

Moreover, this proof has been made on more than one occasion. The Comte de Nieuwerkerke, the superintendent of the museums under the second empire, wishing to put on the armor of Francis I., the largest of all in the museum of artillery, was obliged to give it up. It was to little for him. And, nevertheless, the comte, although a fine man, was in no sense a giant. And here is another example. At Soleure, in Switzerland, recently, on the occasion of a gymnastic tournament, the young men, wishing to close the festivities by a procession, with historic costumes, asked the authorities for permission to borrow the arms and armor of the arsenal, which possessed a remarkable collection of them, and the permission was granted. But it is evident that their ancestors, people of little foresight, never thought of their grandchildren, and these grandchildren were unable to put on the armor. It was to small for them. And now let us see what Machiavelli says of the Swiss, for the latter, according to the legend, also passed for giants among the giants, and if we were to take the testimony of the pictures their stature was herculean. After having celebrated the valor of the Swiss troops who fought in Italy in his time, the Italian adds:

"They were all little men, dirty and ugly."

History may perhaps be right in declaring that the battle of Marignan was a combat of giants, but the combatants were not gigantic. So much for the stature of our ancestors.

Now, as to their strength, we have no other proof beyond the weight of the equipment of the men at arms. "What enormous strength they must have possessed to be able to move about loaded with metal!" So say the innocent bourgeois, who on Sundays walk through the halls of the Hotel des Invalides. "Our soldiers of the present time would faint under the weight of such fearful burdens." Now, in the first place, the harness of the knights was very much lighter than it was supposed to have been. According to one of the catalogues of the museum of artillery, the weight of the complete armor did not, as a rule, exceed fifty pounds, and inasmuch as those who wore it were horsemen it was the horse that had to bear the greatest part of the fatigue. But why has this legend become so thoroughly rooted in the mind of the public? We might content ourselves with the simply reply, because it is a legend. The brain of the public is marvellously prepared for the reception of error, and the crowd advances toward an absurdity just as a duck goes to a pond. But it must be said that humanity, contrary to the laws of optics, has a tendency to enlarge everything that is far off and to belittle that which is close by. Instinctively, we are disposed to lift our ancestors upon the backs of our contemporaries. Even Homer, speaking of the athletic games which took place after the death of Patroclus, refers to the strength of the ancients, and Adam is perhaps the only man who has not boasted of his ancestors. But let us conclude by saying that if our great-grandfathers were to come back to this world again, and by reason of the military laws were obliged to pass before the council of revision, many of them would be rejected on account of their small stature. And then if, on leaving the council, they should re-enter any gymnasium, they would probably be unable to handle the dumb bells that we put up with ease.

INTENSIVE FARMING.

The Agricultural Methods Pursued in the Celestial Empire.

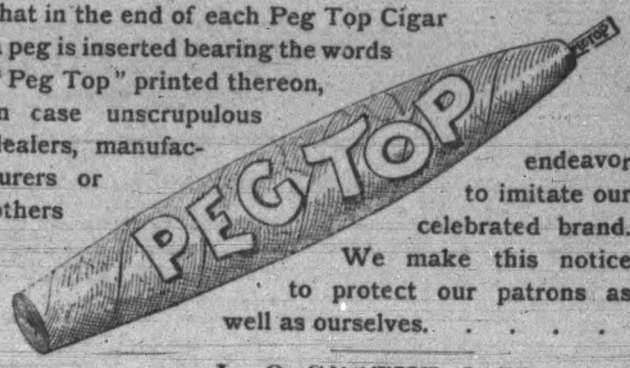
In China the farmers may be all said to be gardeners, nearly all the farms having an extent of from five to ten acres only. In a way that would surprise the British horticulturist they are able to produce marvellous results from the most unpromising material, and to bring the poorest soil into a state of productiveness. Agriculture is considered an occupation suitable even to the nobles and learned men, and on the occasion of the great annual festival of husbandry the emperor himself condescends to handle a plow. The result of this universal respect, acting in conjunction with the untiring industry of the people, is that the agriculture of China has attained a state nearer perfection than that of any other country. Not a patch of land is considered waste. Even should there be no soil upon it, the assiduity of the laborers is able to remedy the deficiency by bringing the soil from neighboring districts. Every yard of ground is made to produce something, so that the aspect of the country is that of a garden, and from the brilliant flowers which are everywhere seen it has rightly received the title "The Flowery Land." Horticulture is carried on everywhere. Each sheet of still water is studded with water lillies, and on it is constructed artificial islands, floating gardens radiant with flowers. As it is to be expected from the economy of the Chinese, nearly all the sewage and refuse of the towns and cities are used as manure, and with the very best results. The method of carrying it through the streets, however, in large open vessels supported on poles, must be a little trying to foreigners who possess sensative olfactory nerves. The chief contrast between British and Chinese agriculture is in the amount of labor applied to the soil. Machinery is unknown, and all the implements are of the rudest, so that in China everything is done by manual labor, and as a consequence any area of land will support ten times the number of people who derive their sustenance from an equal area in England. The system of land tenure differs radically from ours, the land being nationalized, in so far as the whole of it is vested in the emperor, to whom rent is paid in the shape of a land tax. This tax, however, is small, amounting in inferior districts to two or three shillings an acre, while for the very best land in the neighborhood of Canton it is only ten or twelve shillings, including the extractions which the collectors extort as a matter of course. Should financial assistance be necessary for the development of still unproductive land, this will often be provided by the government, which, moreover, never exacts a payment for the use of such lands. It is evident that we have a few lessons to learn from the Chinese, and if our methods of cultivation and system of land tenure were more like theirs much of the depression under which we now suffer would be unknown.—Horticultural Review.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is of great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passage in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by Geo. Morrison, druggist.

Warning to the Public.

We earnestly request the public to see that in the end of each Peg Top Cigar a peg is inserted bearing the words "Peg Top" printed thereon, in case unscrupulous dealers, manufacturers or others endeavor to imitate our celebrated brand. We make this notice to protect our patrons as well as ourselves. . . . .



L. O. GROTHE & CO.

What . . !

Do You Think Of This?

During the next few weeks we want to clear out some of our old patterns in Brussels, Tapestry, Wool and Moquette Carpets. These will be sold at reduced rates, and we do not hesitate to say that all purchasers will secure Genuine Bargains.

We have several thousand yards of Carpets for the Spring Trade close at hand. You will see we need the room, and hence we give you this favorable opportunity of getting some of the best qualities at lower grade prices.

Call Early and See the "Choice."

WEILER BROS.,

.....51 to 55 Fort Street.

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR?

A GHOST

Of a show is all we want to convince you that our stock of suitings is the best yet imported and our prices all strictly within reason. These words stand for a long and interesting story in the way of how to dress well.

Scotch Tweed Suits from $20.
Worsted Suits, $30.

J. W. CREIGHTON,

86 Government Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

VICTORIA COLLEGE,

BEACON HILL PARK.

(LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.

The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.

First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates. University, Professional Commercial and Modern Courses.

Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply

PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

fel3 s,m,tf;w 1y]

REOPENING MONDAY, JANUARY 7th.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS' TEST. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness, Lost Brain Power, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by youthful indiscretion, or excess. Its effects are marked from the first box, and we guarantee to cure where any other medicine has failed. One box $1.00, six boxes $5.00. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail on receipt of money. Pamphlet free. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LAPOINTE'S CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich. LAPOINTE'S CO. Victoria, B.C. sep28

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets, Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Vancouver No. 5755, A. O. F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Forester's Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisguard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. LOFTUS BROWN, Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard street, on the first Friday of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join. E. C. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 138.

Coltart & Eteson, BROKERS. Notaries Public, Shipping and Insurance Agents. Loans Negotiated. 72 GOVERNMENT STREET.

SIMEON DUCK. THOS. T. HULL. S. DUCK & CO., AUCTIONEERS, House, Land and Commission Agents. Account sales promptly settled. Cash advanced on goods for absolute sale. Duck Building, 58 Broad street, Victoria.

JEWELERS, ETC.

NOTICE. On account of important business calling me away, parties having Watch Jobs left with me will please call for them. W. J. STODDART, New York Hotel Building, Yates St.

S. A. STODDART, The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street. Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c. New Main Spring, 75c. Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years. Waltham Stem Wind Watches from $5.

Accurately adjusted. F. W. NOLTE & CO., The Only Opticians, 37 Fort Street. VICTORIA, B. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

MONEY TO LOAN on Victoria real estate by the Dominion Building and Loan Association; repayable by easy monthly payments. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas St.

OKELL & MORRIS are selling 2-lb glass jars of Pure Strawberry Jam for 35c. See your grocer.

ASK YOUR GROCER for 2-lb glass jar of Pure Raspberry Jam put up by Okell & Morris. Only 35c.

CHEAPEST AND BEST JAM in the city is Okell & Morris' 2-lb glass jar for 35c.

MASTERS OF SEALING SCHOONERS—Good cook open to engagement. Apply "E," 5 Green street, city.

OKELL & MORRIS' Jam once tasted will be always eaten.

OKELL & MORRIS hold ten diplomas and two gold medals for purity and excellence of Jams.

DELICIOUS HOME MADE BREAD delivered fresh daily, by Domestic Bakery, 59 Broad street. 631-3m

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—At the Dog Show, purse containing $20. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same with S. Matson, supt. 530-tf

MUSICAL.

PROF. BRADLEY, Organist and Choirmaster of the R. E. Church, receives pupils for Organ, Piano, Singing and 'Cello lessons; he also undertakes the training of choirs and choral societies. Address: 104 Pandora Street. 15-1m.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

Victoria El. Ry. & Ltg. Co., Ltd.

The annual general meeting of the above company will be held at Power House, Store street, Monday, February 11th at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving director's and auditor's reports and balance sheet for the past year; and for the election of directors for ensuing year, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

T. J. JONES, Secretary.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26, 1895. 126-td

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;

At No. 26 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city per week.....25 cts.
By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10.00

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

The Daily Times.

AN UNEXPECTED CRITICISM.

The Chilliwack Progress has for some time been a staunch supporter of the Davie government, but its opinion seems to have changed, if we may judge from an article on "British Columbia Finances" which is copied into the Progress of its last issue. The following is an excerpt from the said article:

"In the case of Quebec the federal help does little more than pay the interest on loans, and at the present rate of progress British Columbia may soon find itself similarly situated. It receives now from the Dominion $242,000 a year, of which $195,420 is practically pledged to creditors, leaving $47,000 towards the million dollars which is spent in addition to maintain the local government, public works, schools and institutions. The income of the province from lands, timber leases, and mining royalties is considerable, but falls far short of meeting the deficiency. Various forms of taxes have been adopted. Levies upon personal property, real property income, wild lands, and Chinese immigration, the succession dues, and the revenue tax yield altogether about $250,000, so that the burden of lavish expenditure has already been assumed in part by the people. They will, however, be compelled to pay higher taxes very soon unless they cheapen their government or experience a remarkable development of their resources."

This, be it remembered, was written before the government took authority to contract the two million dollar loan, the interest on which will far more than exhaust the margin of Dominion subsidy mentioned. The article concludes with an admonition quite in line with what many true friends of the province have frequently urged: "To-day British Columbia, still in its infancy, gives promise of strong and vigorous manhood, which should make it the pride of the whole Dominion. It ought not to make the mistake of pawning its prospects, or hanging the millstone of debt about its neck." We are glad to see the Progress thus aiding in the good work of calling attention to the financial dangers with which the present regime is threatening the province.

VESTED INTEREST IN LICENSES.

Premier Davie has seen fit to renew his efforts to create a vested interest in liquor licenses—for that is plainly the intent and object of bill No. 71, which bears his name as sponsor. This new attempt is made in an unusually insidious way, the intention being masked as skillfully as possible, but the purpose is still apparent enough. Readers of the Times may remember that we took occasion just three years ago to combat a similar attempt on the part of the Attorney-General, who at that time approached his object in a more open and undisguised manner. Speaking then of an effort made by him to have his idea embodied in an amendment to the municipal act, we pointed out that this same idea of a vested interest in licenses was vigorously combatted in England, and that it had met with a serious reverse in a judgment by the house of lords. The conclusion of the article we may repeat, as being equally applicable—save a reference to the late Hon. Mr. Robson, which we omit—to the present circumstances: "Temperance reformers are strangely silent in regard to this provision of the bill. They should know that it was by vesting a right to a license in the premises, and not in the occupier, that the brewers of England were able to accumulate riches beyond the dreams of avarice, and by their ill-gotten gains became dangerous to the common weal, contending, as they have always done, for every abuse and wrong, resisting every reform tending to elevate the character or to improve the condition of the people * * The only proper declaration the bill can make is that the province gives the license and it must remain the property of the province forever. Then the limiting of licenses and the regulation of the trade can be dealt with by the people as their light guides them, without encountering at every step the opposition of a well-banded aristocracy of brewers." It seems as though temperance people fail now, as they did in 1892, to see the force of Mr. Davie's proposition or understand the danger of creating a vested interest in licenses.

THE REASON WHY.

Our neighbor throws at us these two remarkable sentences: "It (the Times) cannot have the slightest notion what the effect that the introduction of the Manitoba school question will have on the relative position of parties in the country. That it will have an effect, and a serious effect, any one who has a head upon his shoulders must see." We are therefore reduced to the rather distressing conclusion that we have no head on our shoulders—or at least that this is the Colonist's opinion. Nevertheless we have comfort in the knowledge that we agree with all the best political authorities in Canada, Liberal and Tory, in believing that the "serious effect" of the Manitoba school question will be felt by the Bowell government, inasmuch as the settlement of the question is their duty, not the duty of the opposition. We are much afraid that it was some assumption of superior wisdom like that of our neighbor which led Solomon to exclaim: "Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit? There is more hope of a fool than of him." The Colonist is also extremely unwilling that we should predict a Liberal victory at the coming election. Perhaps it is because of our natural perversity and inborn "cussedness," but the conviction still remains with us that the Liberals are on the eve of a sweeping victory. And, as in the other case, we share this conviction with many good judges of the situation, both Liberal and Conservative. We further believe that this unwelcome conviction is forcing its way into our neighbor's remnant of a mind, a circumstance which accounts for its curious intellectual antics in connection with this subject.

CONCERNING CONDIMENTS.

Some of the Fine Points of Chinese Cookery Discussed.

No other nation uses condiments to the same extent as the Chinese. Compared with Englishmen and Americans, Chinese, in this particular, are far more advanced in refinement and have higher knowledge. An Englishman or an American drenches his food with mustard or red pepper, and corrodes his stomach with violent acids, whereas the Chinaman chooses his condiments not only from the point of view of delicacy of flavor, but also from that of therapeutic efficiency, as is shown in the liberal use of ginger, saffron and other roots of medicinal virtue. He always boils horseradish, black and red pepper, and mustard, thus removing nine-tenths of their fiery properties and reducing them to a delicately pungent state, suitable for all sorts of meat. The Chinese employ largely in ordinary cooking flavors obtained from rose and lily leaves, cassia buds, strawberry shrub, bergamot, lemon, verbena, geranium and many other plants. They cook tomatoes with orange juice and stewed lemon peel, and improve the flavor of insipid fish with boiled lemon peel. Vegetable gelatine is procured from the leaves of the water lily. This is used not only for its intrinsic merits but for a coloring substance in varying shades of green. They also use lime water largely in cooking, particularly for persons whose systems are deficient in lime, and in foods which grow in a dry and sandy soil. They also employ condiments which contain combinations of phosphoric acid. These are used in the cooking of vegetables which possess an excess of water and in the concoction of dishes for persons of an advanced age. Other condiments are composed of infusions of magnesia, salt, iron, potash and citric and tartaric acids. It is in the delicate blending of flavors and an appropriate application of them that the Chinese excel. It is a fact that the various French ambassadors to Japan, who have included in their suites cooks from Paris have dismissed them after a brief experience with Chinese cooks. The latter, after a short apprenticeship to French chefs, surpass them in the preparation of European dishes.—New York Sun.

AMONG THE SPANIARDS.

Characteristics of the Women of Catalonia—Easy and Bright.

In Catalunia you are constantly reminded, among the women, of the comely type of Provence, straight, well-balanced women, with bright, eager glances, so different from the other Spaniards of their sex; not beautiful, but alert, easy of carriage, healthy, and blithefui workers, and at times surprisingly free of the noticeable degradation of the mouth, which is a charateristic of a people in decay. Not so attractive as the pleasant Provencale, of a surity, but with something of her square brow and look of diminished Roman.

The men are rougher and plainer, and, while both sexes gesticulate and are voluble enough, they posses as little of true Provencale effervescense as they do of Castilian courtesy and charm. Good nature the women offer as apology for brains, but the middle and lower class male is frankly execrable.

The very dialect he speaks and writes is so hideous to the sight and ear that there is fear of the foreigner approaching him with prejudice. Just so suave and beautiful is the language of Castile, composed of the most musical vocables, and hardly less harmonious on the printed page than in the educated mouth. Just so harsh and barbaric is that dialect of Catalonia.

It is not, I think, improbable that the sound of the speech we habitually utter may be a guiding influence upon our manners. I offer this as an explanation of the politeness of the French and the courteous Tuscans, and the dignity of the Castilians, who speak, one graceful, the other a sweet, and the last a noble language. St. Francis of Assisi had conversed in rain with bird and beast in Catalan, and Sir Phillip Sidney were less captivating if his chivalrous sentiments had been expressed in speech so barbaric.—Good Words.

NANAIMO'S LATE SENSATION

Magistrate Planta Gives Evidence Before the Commission Yesterday.

Mr. Helmcken Appears as His Counsel—All the Evidence is Now In.

Nanaimo, Feb. 1.—The commission of enquiry re J. P. Planta opened at eight o'clock last evening. Registrar Stanton proclaimed that the commission was convened under the public enquiry act.

Mr. Helmcken rose and addressing the commissioner, said: "May it please your honor, I appear here on behalf of J. P. Planta and before the matter of the enquiry is proceeded with, there is a matter I would like to lay before your honor. I have only been acquainted with this enquiry since the arrest of Mr. Planta, but the matter I wish to speak about is in regard to his disappearance and apologize to your honor for his disobedience, and to express his deep contrition that he had not obeyed your honor's demands. The object of this commission is to make enquiry and which has been presented from going on by his absence. The object of the commission can now be proceeded with, and I hope you will treat the matter as on the day he should have appeared. I have known Mr. Planta for many years, ever since your honor first left school, it was at that time I first became acquainted with Mr. Planta. I know him as a man who stands high in this community and if any mistake has been made it was done through a good nature. The matter, as I understand the commission, on the outset Mr. Planta did not come here with professional assistance and he bore the force of the enquiry on his own shoulders. The scope of the enquiry got beyond him and I find his judgment failed him at the time, and his mental balance was slightly disturbed. I have no wonder that he sought to seek relief in another sphere. He has now acknowledged his mistake and I ask your honor to accept his apology."

His honor, in replying, reminded the counsel for the witness that in a commission of this kind there were no specific charges preferred He accepted the apology.

Mr. Bodwell said at the time of Mr. Planta's disappearance it was expected that he would attend and now that he was ready he asked that the enquiry be proceeded with.

Mr. Planta took the stand, the commissioner granting him the privilege of sitting down.

Mr. Bodwell opened the proceedings by referring to the notorious Ross case.

Mr. Planta did not remember the date of the occurence but thought it was in November last. He was first made acquainted with the action taken by John and Phillip Ross against him on entering the government offices. His next course was to ascertain the names of the solicitors who were handling the case and he discovered them to be Messrs. McInnes and McInnes. The case was taken out under the magistrates act, and the action was a surprise to me, but I knew as far as the act was concerned it was a fact as the returns had not been made up; it was not usual to make those returns; it had not been done for the last twenty years. I ascertained that the summonses had not been issued and I went to Sheriff Drake and accepted process of service. Mr. Planta then went on to tell of his visit to Messrs. McInnes in which he mentioned that he was informed by them that they were acting for a number of persons who considered themselves aggrieved through cases arising out of the administration of justice. Mr. McInnes offered to show witness what those grievances were. One client stated that they could not get their grievances aired in the courts. Witness assured them that as far as he was aware, that there was no just cause for any such action against him. The case was finally compromised by witness agreeing to pay $350 to Mr. McInnes. It never occurred to witness at the time that it was an improper thing to do. He had a kind of contempt for the whole thing. He told Mr. McInnes to see that no one was at a loss through any mistake of his (Planta's). In regard to this Quitan action witness was informed by Mr. McInnes that his clients were determined to have Constable Gibbs removed and from his conversation witness learned that Marshall and Hoskins were to be appointed. Mr McInnes was informed that the matter would have to stand over to the end of the year. The police commissioners would then make the appointment.

Mr. Bodwell—Were you consulting Mr. McInnes at that time as your solicitor.

Mr. Planta—Not at that time, not until I gave him the check and told him to see that all persons were compensated for my mistake. They were not my general solicitors, but I think I consulted them in some cases, I liked their frankness and their push.

Mr. Bodwell—Well, they pushed you hard enough.

The old story of Constable Gibb's retirement was thrashed out again. Then followed the appointment of the magistrate and fixing of the salary by the council.

Mr. Planta would only admit that he acted precipitatedly and unwisely in appointing the police. A lengthy discussion again followed between Mr. Bodwell and the witness in which Mr. Planta claimed that the appointment of the police commissioners was wrong and a monstrosity.

When asked by Mr. Bodwell what his reasons were for trying Henry Lawson on an indictable offence without sending the case up for trial, referred to the criminal code in defence of his action and construed the code to justify his action. The Gordon-Eli case was dealt with again. In regard to the many cases where persons were charged under the Indian liquor act Mr. Planta said the act was very harsh and where the cases were trivial it was the practice to allow the culprit to put up bail, which was usually confiscated, and this practice was done advisedly. It was done to prevent the imposition of heavy fines. In the case of Johnson he was allowed to go on payment of $20 as that was all he had.

In answer to the commissioner where cases had been disposed of by paying $5 and costs and come up for judgment when called on. Mr. Planta said it was merely part of the terms and he explained several cases very minutely in order to justify the means adopted. Mr. Planta explained as to the question of salary from the council, and said his address to the council on Jan. 18th was that if the funds of the corporation were very weak he would not press for his salary at the end of the year, but he had never waived it.

Mr. Bodwell—The council made terms that you should receive the appointment on the understanding that you would not draw the salary.

Mr. Planta—No.

Mr. Bodwell—But Mr. A. Haslam said so.

Mr. Planta—Yes, I heard him say so, but that was how he understood it.

The cross-examination failed to draw from Mr. Planta a confession that the private letter to Mr. Gough was ever intended to be official, neither would he confess that he knew the council were unable to pay the salary of $1000 a year. He requested Mr. Bodwell not to forget he was dealing with a corporation. He acknowledged receiving $1000 some time this year but Mr. Gough borrowed part of it back again.

Mr. Bodwell—That was a strange coincidence.

Mr. Planta—It is a fact just the same.

Mr. Helmcken asked Mr. Planta to explain the case re dereliction of duty.

Mr. Planta explained in detail as case after case came under notice.

In the case of a fine imposed on James Eccles of $200, half of this was paid away to informers, and Mr. Gough explained that if this sum was paid to him he would be unable to pay it out again to the informers.

His honor here intimated he would adjourn if Mr. Planta wanted to look into the case more carefully.

Mr. Planta said he was not particular as to an adjournment. He then went on to explain why the court was held at his residence, which he contended was justified according to the circumstances. The dealing with a case over the telephone was explained.

Mr. Helmcken said it was the impression of this enquiry that Mr. Planta had improperly benefitted himself by this manner of administering justice. Now I ask Mr. Planta if he had done so.

Mr. Planta—No, I have never, knowingly, done so.

His honor stated that all the evidence was in and the commission was practically closed.

The commission was then adjourned sine die.

The much talked of confession proved entirely erroneous, and instead, all Mr. Planta's skill as a debater of law was brought to bear on the case, he never lost ground until the close, when he seemed to realize that his work for the last 25 years had been thrown away. He was about to talk in this strain to his honor when Mr. Helmcken reminded him that it was not necessary so he took his seat again.

It is not known if any further investigation it to be held and most likely the whole thing is now finished until the commission reports.

—The following team from the Victoria Rugby club will meet the Wanderers at an Association game to-morrow afternoon on the Caledonian grounds at 3 p.m.: R. H. F. Drake, goal; J. R. Bullen and F. Smith, backs; J. M. Miller, T. C. Pooley and D. H. Warden, halves; G. L. Siday, P. Hansen, J. F. Foulkes, E. A. C. Gibson and H. B. Haines (captain), forwards. The usual club jerseys will be worn.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

USE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.

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BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Hindes' hair curlers at Fox's. *

—For prices plate glass see Mellor. *

—During the past month there were 23 births, 22 marriages and 16 deaths in Victoria.

—Dr. Findley, late of Findley & Baker has removed to 61 Government street, over Baker's shoe store. *

—The Young Women's Christian association is holding a meeting at the rooms of the association this afternoon.

—The meeting of the W. C. T. U. in Temperance hall yesterday was led by Mrs. McEwen and there was a good attendance.

—Dr. John Lang will deliver a lecture before the Sir William Wallace society to-night. His subject will be "Dr. Thos. Chalmers."

—A number of members of the Congregational church are considering the question of establishing a branch of that body in this city, and would be pleased to hear from any one in sympathy with the object. Letters may be addressed to Wm. Scowcroft, Lansdowne road, Victoria. *

—The greatest facilities in the province offered at Monroe Miller's Bindery for Ruling, Blank Books, Pass Books, Receipt Books, etc. As they have not quite eighty per cent. of the whole private work of the province they have any amount of time on their hands to attend to the wants of their customers. *

—James Woods, captain of the trading sloop Annie, was in the provincial police court yesterday afternoon, charged with supplying liquor to Indians, and to which charge he pleaded guilty. He came up for sentence also as joint defendant with Charles Spring on the charge of using the sloop for illicit whiskey trading. The case was again continued for another week.

—The record of arrests by the city police during January was as follows: Theft, 11; assault, 1; aggravated assault, 1; drunk, 11; infraction of city by-laws, 13; arson, 2; housebreaking, 1; refusing to pay wages, 2; infraction of the liquor license act, 1; begging, 2; in possession of stolen property, 2; in possession of intoxicants, 2; supplying liquor to Indians, 2; highway robbery, 1; malicious injury to property, 2; vagrancy, 2; keeping gaming house, 2.

—The wash house of Sang Sing, Johnson street, was partially destroyed by fire Thursday afternoon. The drying shed was completely burned, and the damage to the shed and the main building totalled about $400, and the washing, under course of purification, is valued at a similar sum. A large number of clothes were from the Jubilee Hospital. For a while the fire was intense, but it was soon under control, being ably managed by the fire department. The house of A. Wylde, Toronto street, caught fire early this morning owing to a defective chimney. The damage was something like $200. Both places were insured.

—Some sailing records were broken in consequence of the prevailing fair winds says the San Francisco Call of Monday. The usual time for making the round trip from this port to Nanaimo is about thirty-five days. The bark Sea King, Captain Pierce, arrived in yesterday, making the trip in the unprecedented time of 22 days. The ship Cyrus Wakefield made the trip in 26 days. The bark Wilna from Seattle made the round trip in 24 days, and the bark Germania did the same in 19 days. The Sea King, Wakefield and Wilna bring coal for John Rosenfeld and Sons, and there is a standing offer of a suit of clothes to any captain who makes the trip inside of 35 days. Hence the firm is out three suits of clothes. Other fast round trips were made by the barkentine J. M. Griffith to Port Hadlock, 31 days, and the schooner Lilyquist, Grays Harbor, 16 days.

—Scientists and electricians cannot agree upon the number of electric volts which is necessary to cause a cessation of life in the human body; some claim that an excessive shock is more likely to cause incineration rather than instantaneous death, but if they would turn their attention to prolonging and increasing the pleasures of life, the public would hail the result with more satisfaction. For instance, the electricity generated in a wave of laughter is after all the most pleasant shock, and to see a large assembly moved by a current of uncontrollable mirth while witnessing little Jolly Nellie McHenry in her circo-comedy, "A Night at the Circus," places beyond dispute the fact that large volts of laughter are better than volts of electricity any day. Nellie McHenry arrives from Nanaimo at noon to-morrow with her company, and will give two performances, matinee and evening, in the Victoria theatre. The sale of reserved seats for both performances is progressing favorably.

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Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

—Cuttlery. Sheffield cutlery of all kinds at Fox's, 78 Government St. *

—Lace curtains, muslin curtains, chenille curtains in abundance at Weller Bros. *

—The steamship Portland arrived at San Francisco on Wednesday. She was about four days making the trip.

—The schooner W. F. Witymann left yesterday with 493,000 feet of lumber from the Hastings mill for San Pedro.

—The steam schooner Selby has been purchased by Louis Wille, who will, it is understood, send her on a sealing cruise.

—The steamer Maude leaves this evening for Kyoquot and other points on the West Coast. She will have good freight and passenger lists.

—The steamer Barbara Boscowitz will sail for the north on Tuesday next. She will have a good list of passengers and considerable freight.

—Shipping was active during January as shown by the following report: Deep sea—entries 102, clearances, 143. Coastwise—entries 104, clearances 104.

—The Empress of China left Yokohama yesterday for Victoria, the Empress of Japan will leave here on Monday for the Orient, and the Empress of India arrived at Hong Kong on Wednesday.

—The United States steamer Mohican is at New Whatcom taking two hundred tons of Blue Canyon coal. The latter coal is being tested by nearly all the American fleet that have been on the Sound and seems to be proving very satisfactory.

—The customs returns for January are as follows:

Imports, free	$ 19,680 00
Imports, dutiable	141,800 00
Total	$161,480 00
Exports, produce of Canada	$ 40,293 00
Exports, not produce of Canada	3,373 00
Total	$ 43,666 00
Duty collected	$ 41,866 56
Other revenues	3,877 06
Total	$ 45,743 62

—There will be a hop at Assembly hall on Tuesday night in aid of a local charity. There will be the same decorations and the same music as at the charity ball of Wednesday night. The ladies who managed the charity ball have kindly volunteered to assist again, and they will be aided this time by a strong committee made up of young men of the city. The latter met yesterday afternoon at the office of H. E. A. Robertson, when a general committee and a committee on music were appointed. The proposal was only made yesterday at the luncheon served at the hall by the ladies but it has been taken up in a very enthusiastic manner.

—Ald. Williams has beaten the record. He has four notices of motion on the city hall bulletin board. One provides for street sprinkling at the first appearance of dust, and another for the removal of garbage for six months. Mr. Williams thinks that $100 is too much to ask an authorized layer of pipe to put up when opening up streets. Twenty dollars would be more like the figure. This motion seeks to put the legal charge of an inspector at 30 cents an hour for the time actually taken in overseeing. The unclean condition of Trounce avenue does not please the same alderman. He wishes to know if it is the duty of the owner or of the city to attend to the cleanliness of this much travelled pathway.

—The steamer Farrallon, which plies between San Francisco and the Sound ports, arrived late last night from the south, says the Port Townsend Leader of yesterday. On the way up she encountered an accident which, had the weather been stormy, might have resulted seriously. Last Sunday morning at two o'clock, while in the neighborhood of Point Arena, the steamer collided with the bark Sea King, coal laden from Departure Bay, bound for San Francisco. The night was dark and misty and neither captain could see the lights of the other ship. The Sea King ran into the Farrallon on the port side amidships, partly carrying away the latter's smokestack, mainmast head and all main rigging. The Sea King immediately proceeded on her way without looking into the extent of damage done to the steamer. The latter gave chase to ascertain if the sailing vessel was in any way disabled. After an hour's run the vessels got sufficiently close for signalling and the bark reported all sound on board. The Farrallon then put into a port on the California coast called Casper, where her damages were repaired. The remainder of the trip was made without an incident.

—The inquest in the case of Jack Sing, who was killed at the Taylor Mill on Wednesday afternoon, resulted in a verdict of accidental death. There was evidence to show that the rope used on the raw was of the kind ordinarily used, that there had never been any complaint from the men about it, and that the employees were at all times urged to make complaints about anything in connection with the plant, and that the rope was casually inspected every day and showed no signs of wear. The verdict, signed by Thomas Elliott, foreman; Jas. Thompson, William McDonald, A. O. Day, Thomas Tugwell and Charles Brewster, the jury, was as follows: "That the deceased Jack Sing came to his death at the Taylor Milling Company's premises, Government street, at about three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon by being accidentally cut in halves by a cutting off saw." Two of the jurors were willing to add a rider exonerating the Taylor Milling Company, but the coroner would not receive it, holding that it could not be presented on the evidence, the rope not having been produced. (The rope with other blood-covered refuse of the mill had been thoughtlessly burned by the men who cleaned up the place some time after the accident.) Lindley Crease attended the inquest as legal representative of the relatives of the deceased.

Sit Now and Avoid Delay

"Coronas" $4.00 per doz., newest and most beautiful style of photo; better and more suitable than Xmas cards. Skene Lowe, Studio 63 Govt. Street.

—J. Johnston, agent for books, papers, engineers' materials, stationery, Kirk block, Douglas street. *

—Ocean Spray Toothwash beautifies the teeth. Bowes' drug store, 27 Johnson street. *

—We have reduced the price of our men's seamless half hose from three for twenty-five down to six for fifty cents. Don't wait till they're all gone. Cameron, the Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson street. *

—The Inland Revenue returns for January are as follows:

Spirits	$ 5,897 13
Malt	915 98
Tobacco	2,929 62
Cigars	778 95
Inspection petroleum	199 00
Rent of land	3 40
Total	$10,586 08

—A full programme is again offered by the Y. M. C. A. at their popular concert on Saturday night. N. Shakespeare will give a series of stereopticon views entitled "Bob the Fireman," "Cash Three," "Joseph in Egypt." There will be a humorous dialogue entitled "How to Make Lodgings Pay Double," also vocal and instrumental selections.

—J. Johnston has started an agency in the Kirk block, Douglas street, for stationery, books, wrapping paper and bags, surveyors' instruments and engineers' supplies, typewriting and cartoon papers. Samples on hand and will be supplied to order at first cost with a small commission. Prices quoted and goods imported to order by the best and most reliable route. *

THEY DECIDE TO DISBAND.

The Poultry Breeders and Dog Fanciers Part Company.

The poultry and dog show closed last night. The attendance was a little better than on the preceding days, but did not reach expectations. The annual meeting of the association was held at the close of the show, and on motion of B. Moore, seconded by H. Hodgson, it was decided to disband the society and wind up affairs. This does not say that no interest will be taken in dogs and poultry hereafter, but that two new associations will be formed and that poultry breeders and dog fanciers will show separately.

Mr. Englebrecht, of Seattle, won the special prize, Vero Shaw's book on dogs, with his Irish setter Chief, jr. The prize was for the best thoroughbred dog. Davidson Bros.' silver pitcher for the best pair in the show went to Dr. Duncan's Irish setters, Pat and Madcap. A. E. Macnaughton appealed from these decisons at the meeting. His grounds were that the judges were incompetent adjudicators on bull dogs. It was concluded to re-judge on the best pair prize, Mr. Macnaughton and Dr. Duncan to each name a judge and the two to select a third. The rat killing exhibition did not come off. There were no rats to be had, and Chief Sheppard put his veto on it. He sent word that prosecutions would follow.

The prizes in the poultry department are:

Leghorns—Brown cock, J. Graham 1; brown hen, Dr. Milne 1, J. Graham 2; brown cockerel, Charles Marshall 1; brown pullet, J. Gardner 1 and 2; white hen, F. Berriman and R. Menzies (tie) 2; white pullet, R. Menzies 1; brown breeding pen, R. B. Moore 1, C. Marshall 2.

Hamburgs—G. penciled cock and hen, —— 1; s. s. pullet, Wm. Dudgeon 2; black cockerel, A. Burgess 1, S. Jackman 2; s. s. breeding pen, H. E. Levy 1.

Andalusians—Cock, H. Jennings 1; hen, S. Jackman 1, H. Jennings 2; pullet, S. Jackman 1, H. Jennings 2.

Games—Indian cock, E. Hodgson 1, Dr. Milne 2; hen, E. Hodgson 1 and 2; pullet, E. Hodgson 1 and 2; pit cock, J. T. Smith 1; pit hen, J. T. Smith 1; pit pullet, H. Cole, 1 and 2; b. b. red hen, S. Jackman 1, Wm. Anderson 2; b. b. red cockerel, H. Cole 1 and 2; b. b. red pullet, A. Burgess 1, H. Cole 2.

Plymouth Rocks—Cock, B. B. More 1; cockerel, J. Graham 1; pullet, J. Graham 1; B. B. More 2; hen, B. B. More 1, J. Graham 2; breeding pen, B. B. Moore 1 and 2.

Wyandottes—Cock, Dr. Milne 2; hen, H. Hodgson 2; cockerel, B. B. More 1 and 2; pullet, B. B. Moore 1, Dr. Milne 2.

Brahmas—Light hen, H. Hodgson 1; light pullet, H. Hodgson 2; light cockerel, H. Hodgson 2.

Minorcas—Black cock, S. M. Hartmann 2; hen, W. White 1 and 2; pullet, Dr. Milne 1 and 2.

Houdans—Cock, H. E. Levy 1; hen, H. E. Levy 1.

Spanish—Black pullet, W. R. Sylvester 1.

Cochins—Buff pullet, H. Hodgson 2.

La Fleche—Cockerel, E. Hodgson 1; pullet, E. Hodgson 1.

Langshans—Cockerel, R. Menzies 1; pullet, R. Menzies 1.

Bantams—Seabright game pullet, T. Howarth 1 and 2; s. g. hen, F. Shaw 1; pile game cockerel, H. E. Levy 1; p. g. cock, S. Jackman 1; p. g. hen, S. Jackman 1; p. g. pullet, H. E. Levy 1; S. Jackman, 2; d. w. game pullet, A. Burgess 1; brown red game cock, A. Caldwell 1; b. r. g. pullet, A. Burgess 1; buff Cochin game breeding pen, J. R. Carmichael 1; black red g. c. hen and cockerel, A. King 1.

Turkeys—Bronze cock and hen, Mrs. McDirmaid 1.

Ducks—Pair Aylesburys, H. Hodgson 1; pair Rouen, A. Burgess 1, S. Jackman 2; pair Pekin, R. Menzies 1.

Pigeons—Jacobins, R. D. Stephens 2; white fantails, R. D. Stephens 1 and 2; buff fantails, L. Goodacre 1; barb, A. Caldwell 1 and 2; tumblers, S. Jackman 1; owls, R. D. Stephens 1.

Canaries—Belgian, Mrs. McDirmaid 1; cock and hen, any other breed, S. Jackman 1.

Rabbits—Silver grey, Mrs. McDirmaid 1; Angora, S. Jackman 1; Belgian hare, R. Pettingill 1.

Golden pheasants—R. B. Moore 1.

Secretary Chambers would like all accounts of the now defunct association sent in at once.

W. J. JEFFREE,
The Golden Rule Clothing Store,
....HAS REMOVED....
From the Corner of Yates and Douglas Sts. to
77 GOVERNMENT STREET,
Premises lately occupied by J. Johnston & Co., Booksellers

LENZ & LEISER,
Wholesale Dry Goods, Clothing
Gents' Furnishings, Etc.
We carry the Largest Stock in these lines west of Montreal; and are, therefore, able to compete with any house in the trade.

NAVAL NOTES.

H. M. S. Wild Swan in Collision With the Steamer Madeira.

H. M. S. Temeraire, battleship, at Devonport, is to have her six four inch breech loading guns replaced by a similar number of the new type of twenty-five pounder quick firing guns. It is expected that the vessel will then be sent to one of the foreign stations as a guard ship. She was extensively refitted at Devonport at a cost of £85,017 about two years ago, and it was then supposed she was to be sent as a guard ship to Esquimalt. Since then she has been lying in the fleet reserve.

H. M. S. Wild Swan arrived at St. Vincent January 14th, and left the next day for Montevideo.

On January 8th the steamer Madeira, while at anchor in the harbor of Grand Canary, was in collision with H. M. S. Wild Swan, and sustained damages estimated at from £300 to £400. The result of the accident in the case of the Wild Swan is not known. The damage to the Madeira is all above deck. H. M. S. Wild Swan, under command of Commander Macyer Napier, is on her way to the Pacific station to relieve H. M. S. Champion.

H. M. S. Pheasant will not leave on her cruise until the latter part of next week.

No word has been received from H. M. S. Nymphe, which was expected to arrive in Esquimalt about January 25th. It was rumored that she was ordered to Panama instead of Esquimalt, and according to admiralty telegrams it seems to be the case.

Brief Locals.

—Samuel Johnson and Stephen William Langster, two colored gentlemen, got into a fight last night and were arrested for violating the public morals by-law. They were convicted and fined $5 apiece.

—A general advance on all transcontinental through freight rates from eastern terminals to western points has been ordered to take effect next Monday, February 4, at which time anything that takes a 50 cent rate or less per 100 pounds in car load lots will be advanced to 55 cents.

The third of the series of free concerts at Temperance hall under the auspices of the Good Templar lodges of the city will be held on Saturday night. There will be a good programme of music, a short lecture by a local clergyman and a play by the members of the Victoria West Amateur Dramatic ocmpany. These affairs have been very well attended in the past, and this one will be no exception.

—The three sewerage connections cases pending before the city police court were called this morning, and that of Joseph Carpenter proceeded with. Mr. Carpenter claimed that he did not own the property, but it was shown that he had a 25 years lease of the land, owned the buildings, collected the rents and paid the taxes. He was declared guilty and sentence deferred. The other cases were posponed for a week.

—Mayor Teague has received a New Year's card from Mayor Silvanus Trevail, mayor of Truro, Cornwall, England. Mr. Trevail is the 765th mayor of Truro, which is a city of perhaps ten thousand people, and judging from the number of mayors it has had its incorporation must date back nearly one thousand years. Mayor Teague was born near Truro, and he and Mayor Trevail were school mates in their boyhood days.

—There were forty-five needy persons fed at the Salvation Army food and shelter depot this morning. Adjutant Archibald says that there is a great deal of misconception abroad as to the relief scheme of the Salvation Army. First of all, men who have any money who apply to him for meals are not served, but are directed to city restaurants. Then as to the wood yard plan. He says it is not proposed to cut prices at all, but, on the contrary, to follow the market. In fact it is probable that if the yard is started the entire product of it will be sold to local dealers, who are more than willing to pay the same rates as they are now paying. The whole idea is to help men until they can get on their feet again, and no more, and the adjutant recognizes that it would be the height of folly to injure trades people and workingmen in any way.

—The Northern Pacific steamship Sikh is scheduled to leave Tacoma for the Orient on February 6 She will have a big cargo of general freight.

—The committee named by the Dairymen's Association to investigate the tuberculosis question met at the department of agriculture yesterday and had a lengthy session. It was decided to take the matter up on the mainland and to make the investigation most searching in every respect. The committee showed its anxiety to work by deciding to have daily sessions. Every phase of the question will be gone into most minutely, the best possible information will be obtained, and it is generally hoped that some solution of the vexed question will be reached.

—The hearing of the case of William Stichnoch, charged with arson, was on before Magistrate Macrae again yesterday, and the court sat until nearly 6 o'clock. The only evidence of a very material nature was given by William Dick, who lives next door to the house which was burned. He was positive that the three men were home at 9.55 o'clock, whereas it is claimed by them that they did not leave the city to go home until 9.50 o'clock. The case was at the time mentioned remanded for a further hearing.

—The preliminary hearing of the case of Daniel Connors, charged with retaining in his possession property stolen from Martin Morgan, has been on in the police court all day, and was not concluded at 3.50 o'clock. Morgan denied that Connors ever had a partnership in anything of his. The latter in telling of the transaction displayed a childlike simplicity about the ordinary rules of business. Connors will very likely be committed for trial. He claims to have purchased an interest in the sloop from which the tackle was taken, but was a little mixed on the payment of the money.

Warning to Women.

Ladies who appreciate the high quality of Priestley's dress goods should make it a point to see that Priestley's name is stamped on every five yards. Instances are not unknown where Priestley's trade mark, 'The Varnished Board,' has been used the second time with inferior goods wrapped upon it.

Law Intelligence.

Mr. Justice Drake this morning heard the following applications in the Supreme Court chambers:

Hinton & Penny v. Turpel.—Crease (Bodwell & Lyelagh for the plaintiffs) applied for final judgment under Order XIV. J. A. Aikman, for the defendant, contra. Order made giving defendant leave to defend and extending the time one week within which to deliver defence.

Gurney v. Braden—Braden Bros., claimants. Execution creditors withdraw and pay claimants costs.

In the action brought by the Attorney-General of British Columbia against J. P. Planta, C. C. McKenzie and others a motion to dissolve the injunction was set down for hearing this afternoon before Mr. Justice Crease, but was adjourned until 11 a. m. to-morrow. The order moved against was made on January 25th last and restrain the assignee from selling or in any way interfering with Planta's estate.

PERSONAL.

R. M. Palmer and wife, of Seattle, are in the city.

G. C. Gerow returned from the Sound this morning.

Mrs. Carlisle, Seattle, is staying at the Oriental.

R. B. Kelly, Coquitlam, is at the New England.

A. E. Materson, Nanaimo, is registered at Hotel Victoria.

D. C. Farwell arrived from the Sound on the Rosalie this morning.

Ald. Keary, of Westminster, is in the city and at the New England.

E. J. Millard, Vancouver; T. H. Crump, Field, are guests at the Oriental.

A. E. Materson, Nanaimo; Henry Macpherson, North Dakota, are registered at the Victoria.

A. J. Milton, representing the Northrup, Braslaw & Goodwin Co., of Minneapolis, left for home over the Northern Pacific last night. The firm are the largest dealers in seeds in the west.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Mr. McGregor's Mines Regulation Bill Passes Its Second Reading Yesterday.

Further Adjournment on the Debate on Mr. Kennedy's Sunday Observance Bill.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY.

Thursday, Jan. 31.

The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. P. McF. McLeod.

Mr. Bryden presented a petition from 770 miners of Wellington opposing the coal mines regulation bill.

Mr. Kitchen moved for a return of the crown grants issued from Jan. 1st, 1880, to the end of 1894, showing the name of the grantee, the acreage, whether acquired by purchase or pre-emption, and the district in which the grant is situate. Motion agreed to.

Mr. Martin continued the debate on the Sunday observance bill, which he contended went too far. He did not believe in forcing ideas down the throats of those who do not believe as we do. He believed in the proper observance of the Sabbath, but did not believe in going as far as the bill intended to go. A number of gentlemen interested in the subject being absent he moved the adjournment of the debate, which motion was adopted.

The house went into committee on Mr. Sword's drainage, dyking and irrigation bill. Reported complete with amendments.

Mr. McGregor moved the second reading of the coal mines regulation bill, the object of which was to do away with dangerous classes of men in the mines. All professions were protected and the miners should be similiarly dealt with. He knew from experience that many of the men who worked underground the orders given them. Something should be done to make miners feel more secure while underground.

Mr. Bryden said the bill would give three miners a roving commission and see what they could. Many of the provisions were already on the statute book, while other clauses override the arbitration act. The miners were satisfied that their safety was already provided for. There were overseers and other officials in a mine who could stop an incompetent man from working.

Dr. Walkem contended that the bill was not a dangerous one. It was the first honest legislation that had been introduced in the house for the benefit of miners. All previous bills had just been introduced to influence a few votes. This bill was introduced, on the other hand, just after a general election. If a mine was found to be dangerous it should be shut down, as a man's life was to be considered before dollars and cents. A mine was unsafe if there were men working there who do not understand the rules. The bill would drive men out of the mines, and he contended that men who were endangering the lives of their fellowmen should not be in a mine. A man who could not notify the other men when there was danger was not a fit person to work in a mine. Better that 500 men should get out of the mine than one life should be sacrificed. The bill was in favor of both the mine owners and the miners. The questions were to be referred to arbitration, who would be unbiased men. He could not imagine any body of miners who understood the bill, signing a petition against. Some of the foreigners thought the bill would drive them out of the mines. If they could not pass an examination through an interpreter as to their duties underground they should not be there. The foreigners should get out of the mines if they endangered the lives of the other miners.

Mr. Mutter could not see anything in the bill that gave three miners a roving commission to go through the miners. He agreed with what Dr. Walkem had said and would have pleasure in supporting the bill. The petition against the bill was not worth the paper it was written on.

Hon. Mr. Pooley opposed the bill. It would allow one company to interfere with another company's business. It was not introduced with the object of protecting the miners. The miners' union would be enabled to prevent men who did not work under their rules from securing work in the province. Colliery owners were bound to make their mines as safe as possible and not allow dangerous men to work underground. He contended that the foreigners knew the signs of danger, and in fact the explosions were principally caused by old and well known miners. They got careless after having worked underground for some years.

Mr. Kennedy thought the principle of the bill was the protection of human life, which all should be in favor of. The bill should be passed, and if any changes were necessary they could be made in committee.

Hon. Col. Baker could not favor the bill as it stood, although he would not say that he would vote against the second reading. He followed the argument of Hon. Mr. Pooley, contending that outsiders should not be allowed to interfere with mines with which they had nothing to do.

Mr. Williams spoke in favor of the bill. It just made provision for carrying out an act now on the statute book. He could not agree with Mr. Pooley. If three miners knew that a law is being violated it was their duty to report it to the inspector. They would not have a right to interfere with the mines. Men working in the mine could not make the complaint, for if they did they would lose their positions. Therefore men not working in the mine should lay the complaint.

Mr. Booth considered the bill a good one. The miners would have no interest in interfering with the colliery owners. Some owners protected their miners, but others did not, and the state therefore had to protect them.

Mr. Forster said the bill was in accord with his expressed opinions. Such a measure was necessary. The overseers and other officials of the mines could not see the miners working all the time, but could only make occasional visits. The protection of the mines and the miners depended upon the employment of intelligent and experienced miners. Unqualified men were not allowed to run steamers or railways to endanger the lives of those who were travelling. If the members could have seen the bodies of the men killed by the Wellington and Nanaimo explosions they would legislate in favor of the men who took their lives in their hands and worked underground. There was no ground for the statement that the bill would allow one company to interfere with another company. The president of the council said he obtained his experience before a coroner's inquest. Mr. McGregor gained his experience by working in the mines. So had he. Surely then, the coroner's inquest experience should not be allowed to weigh against their experience.

Mr. Rithet would vote for the second reading of the bill, hoping that it would be amended in committee. He did not think outside men should be allowed to interfere with the mines.

Mr. Semlin held that the spirit of the bill was to protect the lives of miners, and he would therefore vote for the second reading. If three men not interested, knew that their neighbors were in danger they should be allowed to take the matter up. The men whose lives were in danger would not take action, for if they did their positions would be in jeopardy. He did not know of any better way of protecting the lives of the miners. He could not understand 800 men petitioning against a bill which was in their interest and which at any rate did not impair their interests.

Mr. Hunter did not believe the bill was intended for the safety of the miners. He knew it was not. It was intended to draw certain men out of the mines at Union. He hoped the objectionable clauses would be eliminated from the bill in committee.

The bill was read a second time. Messrs. Semlin, Williams and Kitchen called for names. The Speaker did not hear them until after it had been decided that the committee should sit to-morrow and it was then too late to take the names.

The supreme court bill passed through the final stages.

Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill to amend act 44 Victoria, cap 19. Read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Martin introduced a bill to amend the railway act. Read a first time.

The house went into committee on the land act amendment bill. Progress reported.

The house adjourned at 5:25.

ORIENTAL CREMATION.

Bodies Are Placed in an Open Fire and Rise in a Sitting Posture.

In travelling through India large bonfires are frequently to be seen in secluded spots on the outskirts of cities, surrounded by apparently merry-making circles of natives. The scene which greets the observer of such are often grand and impressive. Such was the one which it was the writer's good fortune to witness.

One afternoon while wandering through the suburbs of Bombay, to escape for a while the bustle and confusion of this magnificent city of temples and palaces, I discovered through the trees in a distance the familiar bonfire. Being an American, with the bump of curiosity thoroughly developed, an irresistible desire to approach this particular spot predominated. The scene contrasted strangely with what was anticipated. A group of men sat piously guarding this sacred fire, for it proved to be that the last rites were being enacted to a kinsman.

Among this particular caste the last tribute to the dead is one striking in the solemn originality. When life becomes extinct the body of the deceased, strongly impregnated with the odor of sweet spices, is swathed in the finest linen and permitted to remain a few hours in the midst of the bereaved friends, whose lamentations and strange wailings, as if from another world, are, to say the least appealing. In token of their intense grief each member of the family submits immediately to the operation of having the hair cut off the head. Should it be a widow who is left to mourn, as her sorrow is still greater, her head is completely shaven. These daughters of the east overflow with pride for their beautiful tresses. Hence it is that it is sacrificed to the altar of the dead.

Meanwhile the remains, with much ceremony, are borne forth on a wagon, with an arch of rush matting of considerable height concealing it from the vulgar gaze. It is usually drawn by bullocks, and accompanied by immediate friends only, to receive earth's last peace offering at the shrine of the gods. Arriving at the holy place, where the great fire already begins to loom out under the canopy of heaven, the deceased is taken from the bier and placed with much solemnity in the heat of the yet slowly kindling brands. The men, wrapped in the purest white sheets, withdrew to a little distance under the shade. Not a word is spoken, no requiem sung. The time is devoted to silent supplications to the gods, whose brazen or stone figures stand near by, in attitudes of the profoundest humility. At intervals, raising their heads apparently, then falling to the earth on their faces, again standing with their arms extended, they offer their petitions. A few sit gloomily under the olive trees, whose duty it is to keep the fire up to a certain pitch, never seeming to relax a muscle.

Suddenly the gestures cease. An attitude of intense anxiety now prevails. The anxious eyes are fixed severely on the fire that is slowly consuming the remains of their fellow-man; they look expectant, or as if on the alert for something. Presently the body, released of its pinions, severed by the fire, moves, springs perhaps to an upright position amid the flames, scattering the fire in all directions. It is a sight most revolting and horible in the extreme, causing even a little consternation among the natives. To the stranger the spectacle is agonizing to behold, for it seems a human soul urging and swaying amid a whirling mass of blue vapor, as if struggling in death's agony.

We were told that when the fire reached a particular portion of the back the contraction causes the body to sit to a sitting position. All the mourners in one accord call upon the name of the most high, then rush to the spot and press heavily on the ghastly figure with great poles, each moment with renewed vigor, until it resists no longer and sinks to be finally lost amid the fury of the flames, the fire having by this time increased to its height.

Once more the mourners seek their retreat and prostrate themselves silently at the feet of the deities for some moments, then utter loud ejaculations and supplications to the gods this time, if possible, with greater solemnity and reverence. Then they resume their former positions, to keep again their vigil of the dead. The voices die out, and in solemn meditation they patiently watch the embers smoulder away until all is over, and the ashes of their kinsman are floating widely through the air.—Boston Transcript.

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THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 25,

Taking effect January 1st, 1895.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the —— and —— of each month at —— o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers.

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To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED 18 knots			Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."			TONNAGE 1147		
8 30 pm	Lv	M 11	...*Victoria...	110	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	38	Pt. Townsend	*2	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	....Seattle....	28	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	*Tacoma...	161	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

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Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascades and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

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TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 23.

To take effect at 8:00 a.m. on Thursday, Jan. 10th, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. (Read up.) No. 1 Pass. daily		NORTH BOUND. (Read Down.) No. 2 Pass. Daily		STATIONS.			
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.				
Ar 12 00	8 00	Lv 3 00	Ar 7 00	Victoria.	1	6	6
11 55	7 55	3 04	6 56	Burnside.	2	6	11
11 45	7 45	3 17	6 45	Gorge.	3	6	14
11 40	7 40	3 22	6 40	Stewart's.	4	6	16
11 33	7 33	3 29	6 33	Parsons Bridge.	5	6	19
11 23	7 23	3 39	6 23	Langford.	6	6	25
10 57	6 57	4 05	5 57	Goldstream.	7	6	32
10 50	6 50	4 12	5 50	Summit Siding.	8	6	35
10 42	6 42	4 20	5 42	Shawnigan Lake.	9	6	39
9 55	5 55	4 45	5 15	Cobble Hill.	10	6	45
9 50	5 50	4 50	5 10	McPherson's.	11	6	50
9 45	5 45	4 55	5 05	Kokaiah.	12	6	55
9 36	5 36	5 04	4 56	Duncan's.	13	7	04
9 25	5 25	5 15	4 45	Somenos.	14	7	15
9 18	5 18	5 22	4 38	Westholme.	15	7	22
9 11	5 11	5 29	4 31	Chemainus.	16	7	29
8 51	4 51	5 49	4 11	Oyster Siding.	17	7	49
8 31	4 31	6 09	3 51	Oyster Bay.	18	8	09
8 20	4 20	6 20	3 40	Nanaimo.	19	8	20
8 00	4 00	6 40	3 20	Wellington	20	8	40

On Saturday and Sunday.

Return tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return tickets for one and half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days including day of issue.

No return tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria, Duncan's and Nanaimo Stations.

A DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER **JOAN**

W. D. OWEN, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 1 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 1 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply, on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria.

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SELLING AT COST FOR CASH FOR ONE MONTH.
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IN THE KOOTENAYS.

Pilot Bay Smelter in Running Order—Some Good Returns.

Nelson Tribune.

Although six months have scarcely elapsed since the partially completed smelter buildings at Pilot Bay were surrounded by the wreckage of the high water of June last, a two hundred ton concentrator is in operation, four roasters have been built and two of them put in use, an eighty ton stack is almost ready to be blown in, machinery is being placed in position for sampling works, and every barge on Kootenay lake is being used to transport either ore or fuel. To do this required both grit and money. A Connecticut Yankee had both, and the day is not far distant when British Columbia will have a smelter in actual operation. The concentrator was first started about two weeks ago, and with few alterations has worked smoothly and satisfactorialy. It has a nominal capacity of 150 tons in 24 hours, but 200 tons can readily be run through in that time. Last Monday night ninety tons were run through in twelve hours. The roasters have a capacity of ten tons each in 24 hours. The stack, which is nearly completed, will have a capacity of 80 tons daily. Ore and fluxes and fuel are already accumulating in the bins, and by the time the smelter is ready there will be ore enough on hand and in sight to keep it running, not for a day or two, but for months.

The Number One mine, in Ainsworth district, is being worked by the Nova Scotia syndicate, of which D. W. McVicar is manager. Twenty-four men are at work in the mine, and the management expect to begin running the concentrator on Monday. The output of the mine is "dry" ore, and the Pilot Bay smelter gets it all. The shipments now average about six tons a day.

While the members of the legislature are wrangling over railway charters the mine owners of Kootenay are shipping ore. The shipments for January will aggregate in value a quarter of a million of dollars. Shipments are being made from every camp except Toad Mountain, in which is located the supposed to be richest mine in British Columbia. Trail creek is shipping at the rate of $150,000 worth of ore a month even now with but two mines in active operation; Slocan is producing less tonnage than Trail creek, but its ore sells for twice as much per ton; Ainsworth has two shippers; and the great low grade Blue Bell mine, opposite Ainsworth, is shipping on an average one hundred tons a day to the smelter at Pilot Bay, and within a month will be shipping two hundred tons a day. Southern Kootenay is beginning to be in it.

About a week ago a vein carrying copper ore was discovered on the tunnel level in the Blue Bell mine, opposite Ainsworth. It now shows a width of over six feet, the ore sampling from 11 to 17 per cent. copper. It is said to be between well defined walls. A shaft has been started that will be sunk one hundred feet in order to determine the permanency of the vein. If the vein is found to be permanent a copper stack will be added to the smelter at Pilot Bay.

On the first day of this month the owners of the Goodenough mineral claim, in Slocan district, shipped 22 tons of ore to the smelter at Great Falls, Montana, and on the 21st (last Monday) Arthur Goodenough, one of the owners, drew the net returns of the ore through one of the banks at Nelson. The galena sampled 768 ounces silver and 66 per cent. lead to the ton, and the carbonates 375 ounces silver and 17 per cent. lead. After deducting freight charges from Kaslo to the smelter, the duty and the smelting charges the 22 tons yielded the owners $5435.12.

The working force at the Silver King mine has been increased. It has not yet been increased by the arrival of a new superintendent.

(From a Correspondent.)

Nelson, Jan. 23.—There are now employed five barges transporting 150 tons of ore per day from the Blue Bell mine to the Pilot Bay smelter. The smelter company will soon build barges of large capacity especially constructed to transport ore. It is asserted on good authority that the Blue Bell mine can furnish 300 tons per day.

Mr. A. B. Hendryx, manager of the Pilot Bay smelter, left for the east last week.

FRANCE'S CONGRESS.

How Laws Are Made in That Volatile Republic.

The process of legislation in the French Chambers is very simple. Each chamber may initiate legislation upon any subject except the finances; and the bill upon any subject whatsoever must be passed in all its parts by a majority vote in both chambers in order to become a law. This is not only necessary, but it is also sufficient; i. e., the president of the republic has no veto power upon the legislation of the chambers. The constitution provides a period of thirty days between the message of the law by the chambers and its necessary promulgation by the president of the republic, and reduces this period to three days in case the chamber should vote that promulgation is urgent. Within these respective periods the president of the republic may demand of the chambers a reconsideration of the measure, and they are required by the constitution to accord the request. If they repass the measure by majority vote, the president must yield and promulgate the law.

The chambers can also initiate the call of the National Assembly for the purpose of amending or revising the constitution. The chief question which has arisen in the exercise of this power is whether the chambers can limit the action of the National Assembly by their agreement beforehand upon the subjects in regard to which the constitution may be amended or revised. The affirmative view of this question would be a security to the rights and powers of the smaller bodies, the senate, since the National Assembly is composed of the members of the two chambers in joint assembly, but the more numerous deputies have espoused with great unanimity the negative view; and it must be recognized that they have the logic of the matter with them. The National Assembly is the Sovereign power in the constitution and cannot be limited, therefore, by a branch of the government, or even by the whole government, in its action. The National Assembly may consider any subject it will, when once it is organized. The chambers in joint assembly also elect the president of the republic.—Chautauquan.

BIG GAS ENGINES.

They Have Begun to Be Veritable Mammoths.

It is not long ago that a 50 or 75-horse-power gas engine was one of the big things in engineering, and was looked upon as a noteworthy achievement. How completely this state of affairs has been changed is perhaps best shown by the several recently published accounts of the power plant of the Platin flour mill in France, which comprises a single-cylinder Simplex gas engine, rated at nothing less than 320 indicated horse-power. The brake horse-power is 250. The engine is worked by producer gas, and has been pointed to as an admirable illustration of the certainty with which the steam engine is being displaced for various kinds of work, though slowly, perhaps, by other forms of motors. Now that this jump to a 320-horse-power gas engine has been made, and, apparently, with results of a most encouraging nature, an early step to still larger sizes seems more than probable, and it may not be long before we shall hear of the building of the 500-horse-power engine which Messrs. Matter & Co., of Rouen, the builders of the present Simplex engine, are holding in view.

Messrs. Thwaite & Swinburne, in England, too, in agitating the subject of distributing electricity from the Midland coal districts direct to London, have contemplated the use of gas engine units of 300-horse-power for a 10,000-horse-power station, so that the era of gas engines of several hundred horse-power each would seem to be fairly ushered in. The Platin mills engine, as a result of a 149-hour test, showed a consumption of 1.043 pounds of coal per brake horse-power per hour. The consumption of jacket cooling water and water for the gas producers and washer for the same test was found to be 58.3 pounds per horse-power per hour, or very much less than the condensing steam engines would use, though about double the quantity that would be required for the best non-condensing engines.—Cassier's Magazine.

SUSAN AND THE MULE.

She Was a Shrewd Girl, but He Won Her for His Wife.

I was sitting out in front of the tavern in the West Virginia mountain town where I made my headquarters one summer, says a writer in Harper's Bazar, when a lank mountaineer, about twenty years old, rode up on a mule and greeted me by name, although I could not exactly place him. He dismounted, and, coming to where I was, he sat down quite close to me.

"Colonel," he said, in a low, cautious tone, "you can respeck a man's feelin's, cain't yer?"

"I think I can if I know where they are," I answered, slightly uncertain as to what he expected of me.

"Well, I'm in this sort of a fix," he proceeded, very confidentially, after giving a hitch to the box he was sitting on. "I've been goin' to see old man Mullins' gal Susan, an' she's tuk to me like a wet kitten to a hot brick, but she kinder hankers after money."

"Most women do," I ventured.

"I reckon you're mor'n half right," he admitted, with a sigh. "Anyhow, Susan tol' me to-day I was too pore, an' when I disputed the p'int, she sed ez how I didn't have a cent ter my name, an' when I tol' her she didn't know what she was talkin' about, she up an' said she did, that if I could show her $7 she would nab me in two shakes uv a lamb's tail. Then I said, I did, ez how I'd have to go home after it, an' I come ter you. You gi' me the money an' hol' that mule fer hit tell I git back yer again, won't yer?"

The proposition seemed fair enough, for the young man was honest and very earnest, so I held the mule and he went away on foot, holding the $7. While he was gone I got to thinking, and when he came back I lay for him.

"Did you get her?" I asked, as I returned the $7 to my pocket.

"In course I did," he replied triumphantly. "fer Susan's a gal uv her word."

"By the way," I asked, as he mounted the mule, "why did you come to me for the money. That mule was worth a good deal more than $7. Why didn't you call the young lady's attention to that?"

He winked slyly as he dug his heels into the mule's ribs.

"'Cuze, colonel," he laughed aloud, Susan knew it warn't my mule."

Then, as he rode merrily towards Susan's I pondered profoundly on what a queer little cuss Cupid is.—Boston True Flag.

TIME'S UP.

Time's up for love and laughter;
We've drained the banquet cup;
But now the dark comes after
And lights are out: Time's up.

O, lovers in sweet places,
With lips of song and sigh;
Come forth with pallid faces
And kiss your last good-by.

O, sweet bride at the marriage,
Impatient at your gates,
Beside a sable carriage,
The ghostly footman waits.

O, statesman, crowned and splendid,
The laurel leaves your brow—
The long debate is ended,
The halls are voiceless now.

Time's up for wooing, winning,
For doubt and dream and strife,
For sighing and for sinning—
For love, for hate, for life!

Time's up! The dial's mark is
On the last hour—compete:
Lie down there where the dark is
And dream that time was sweet!

—Frank L. Stanton.

A SLUMLESS CITY.

Berlin Has Very Fine Streets and They Are Kept Clean.

A foreigner coming to Berlin will be impressed at once by the excellent streets and by the exceptional manner in which they are taken care of. Almost everywhere they are asphalted, even where they are narrowest, and not only in the middle of the city, but far out into the suburbs. This work has been done in the most substantial manner. This department of city affairs is intrusted to skilful officers, who perform their duty according to the latest scientific principles. In the centre of the city a large tract of street is now being torn up for new horse car tracks, and it is an instructive sight to see the fine scale upon which the work is done. The foundation is at least a foot in depth of the hardest possible mixture of small stones and cement. Upon this, by means of monstrous rollers and other machinery, is placed the asphalt, which is not more than half an inch in thickness, but which on account of the strong subwork wear like an everlasting rock. It seldom needs repair, does not run away in hot weather and does not rut under the heaviest kind of traffic. This adds materially, of course, to the beauty of Berlin and facilitates materially the cleansing of the streets, another department of municipal administration which is attended to in the most effective manner. Cleansers in uniform are constantly at work in all parts of the city, who, with broom and brush, heap up the refuse before the curbs to be hauled off to the city farm during the night. At intervals during the day water carts are driven over the streets, and boys follow after with squeegees, which they propel by long handles, washing every particle of filth away.

The excellent condition of the streets of Berlin is one of the reasons why the city has none of those districts which have come to be called "slums." While London and Paris, not to mention the Italian and Spanish cities and some cases nearer home, suffer in a notable manner from the condition of the poor at certain points, where they live crowded together under the most unhealthy surroundings, this is not to any extent true of Berlin. There are districts in the east and north where the poor live together, but in nothing like the misery and squalor which one will find elsewhere.

The streets, as already remarked, are asphalted, and they are clean. They are nearly everywhere wide. There are none of those little dark alleys which exist in other cities. The houses are well built and sound. One could pass through these districts time and again, and did he not see the children on the sidewalk and the women with their heads out of the windows it might scarcely occur to him that he was among poor people. The fronts of the houses are of a very handsome masonry, harmonious in architecture and in no important respect different from houses in many wealthier sections of the city.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

WEAK MEN

Cure yourself in fifteen days. I will send Free (sealed) the prescription and full particulars of a new and positive remedy for all weakness in young or old men. Cures lost manhood, nervous weakness, impotency in 15 days. I will also furnish remedies if desired. Enclose stamp and address P.O. Box 578, Toronto, Ont. e-o-d

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We build and completely equip First-class Launches of all descriptions for Lake, Sea, River and shallow draught work.

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First in Economy, Power, Speed and Lightness.

The materials and the workmanship are the best.
Write for catalogue and price list.

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RESULTS FROM USING
PURE TEA
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DON'T TAKE "JUST AS GOOD" FOR AN ANSWER
But Insist Upon Getting THE GENUINE MM
LOOK FOR THE STAR
And the Name of
M. J. BRANDENSTEIN & CO.
THIS IS THE GENUINE

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS STORES.
NOTICE!! Some Unscrupulous Grocers may tell you "this is just as good" or "the same as M M ★." It is false. If your Grocer substitutes any other brand in place of M M ★, be honest and send it back.

Popular Approval
is accorded ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI. It strengthens digestion wonderfully.
Allow no imitations to be palmed off on you.

RUPTURE
More CURES have been effected by my Truss with perfect ease to wearer than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 28 years fully equal to personal examination by mail. Of patent to overcome DEFORMITY. Ill. book free.
CHARLES CLUTHE, 134 King St. W., Toronto.
Agents: Langley & Co., Druggists, Victoria, B. C.

FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of parties interested to the fact that temporary provision has been made for the relief of those in the city who are suffering from lack of necessary food.

The services of the officers of the Salvation Army, which have kindly been offered free of charge, have been accepted, and arrangements made for the operation of a "Food Depot" in a room at the rear of the Salvation Army Barracks, Broad street.

The depot will be in running order on and after Tuesday the 29th instant.

Breakfast may be had from 9 to 11 a.m., and supper from 4 to 6 p.m.; and will be served to those holding tickets which may be procured at the barracks for a nominal sum, or, in absolutely destitute cases, free.

Parties wishing to assist the movement may provide those whom they believe to be needy with tickets or may send in supplies to the depot at any time during the day.

The undersigned would commend the depot to all charitably disposed persons as an object most worthy of their practical support.

JOHN TEAGUE,
Mayor.

Victoria, B. C. Jan. 26, 1895.

For Sale or Rent.

"WINTERBOURNE RISE," the residence of the late Sir M. B. Begbie. For further particulars apply to
tf LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

The Kaslo and Slocan Railway Co'y.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the shareholders of The Kaslo and Slocan Railway Company will be held at the head office of the Company, No. 28 1-2 Broad street, Victoria, B.C., on Friday, the 15th day of February, 1895, at 11 a.m.

Object—Statutory meeting, election of directors, and generally, affairs of the company.

By order,
D. J. MUNN,
Secretary.
j24-td

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Russell and James McDonald, carrying on business at the City of Victoria, and at the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name, style and firm of Charles Russell, McDonald & Co., have by deed dated the 21st day of January, A.D. 1895, assigned all their and each of their real and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever to Thomas Trevor Hull, of the said City of Victoria, accountant, for the purpose of paying and satisfying ratably and in proportion to their respective claims and debts and without preference or priority, the creditors of the said Charles Russell and James McDonald, and of the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company. The said deed was executed by the said Charles Russell and James McDonald, the assignors, and by the said Thomas Trevor Hull, the assignee, on the 21st day of January, A.D. 1895, and the said assignee has undertaken and accepted the trust created by the said deed.

All persons having claims against the said assignors or the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company must forward or deliver full particulars of claim duly verified to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of February, A.D. 1895 and all persons indebted to the said assignors or the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company are requested to pay such indebtedness to the said assignee or to the undersigned forthwith. And notice is also hereby given that after the said 25th day of February, A.D. 1895, the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said assignee shall then have had notice, and that the said assignee will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not at the time of such distribution have had notice.

Dated this 23rd day of January, A.D. 1895.

A. L. BELYEA,
Solicitor for the Assignee, office 4 and 5 Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria, B.C.

CREDITORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the creditors of the said assignors will be held at 58 Broad street, Victoria, B.C., on Wednesday, the 30th day of January, A.D. 1895, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

A. L. BELYEA,
Jan23-30t Solicitor for the Assignee.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting, to be held in March, 1895, for a transfer to Ross James Ferguson of the license now held by me to sell spirituous liquors by retail upon the premises known as The Gordon Hotel, situate on Johnson street, in the City of Victoria.

ALEX. HENDRY.
Dated this 18th day of December, 1894.
17 1m

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a Benefit Society to be called "The Canadian Order of Foresters," with its head office at the City of Brantford, Ontario, with power to insure the members thereof and to establish subordinate Courts of Foresters throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Dated at Brantford, the 26th day of November, A.D. 1894.

HARDY, WILKES & HARDY,
d11-9w Solicitors for Applicants.

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company, Ltd

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors of the above company held on November 30th, 1894, an assessment of one fourth of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company payable forthwith to W. A. Johnston, secretary, at the companies office, Quesnelle, B. C. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1895, shall be deemed delinquent and dealt with accordingly. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.
Quesnelle, B. C., Nov. 30th, 1894.
d7-6w-d&w

The date of payment of above amount has been extended until February 15th, 1894.

By order of the Board of Directors.
j15-1m-d&w W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.

Maternity Home
(LATE SAMARITAN.)
Removed to 199 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Flumerfelt, Gorge Road.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the menses, producing free, healthy and painless discharge. No aches or pains on approach. Now used by over 30,000 ladies. Guaranteed will not fail. Invigorates these organs. Buy of your druggist only those with our signature across face of label. Avoid substitutes. Sealed particulars mailed in stamp. $1.00 per box. Address, EUREKA CHEMICAL COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

MUNICIPAL.

NOTICE.

Douglas Street, from Pembroke Street to King's Road, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
oc6-tf City Engineer.

Highest of all in Leavening Power ... art

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TEACHER HEATH'S CASE.

An Investigation by the Trustees This Afternoon.

At the Central School this afternoon the Heath investigation took place before a special meeting of the school board. There were present all members of the board. Principal Paul and Mr. Heath, the accused, were also present.

Chairman Hayward asked Mr. Heath if he wished to make any statement. He replied that he had nothing to add to his letter. He took the wafer from the catholic priest at the church of the Madeleine as a matter of curiosity. He had no idea of defaming the Catholic religion, and he was prepared to give the board the name of the man and all circumstances connected therewith. He had nothing to screen

The letter of Mr. Heath was then read.

Trustee Marchant asked what was there different in the doctrine of the Catholic church then and now. Why needed it explanation?

Mr. Heath replied it was the opinion held then and now. There had been a great change in public opinion.

Trustee Marchant said the Madeleine church instance did not help the lesson, it was ridicule.

Mr. Heath—No, sir. I throw ridicule on no creed. I admit that the Catholic children might have thought it ridicule, but I did not so intend it.

Trustee Marchant asked what he did say at the history lesson. He asked for a quotation of what he said.

Mr Heath replied that he could not quote the words he said.

Chairman Hayward asked did he say that the priest guzzled up the wine or drank it?

Mr. Heath replied he did not. He thought it was a fact that the priest got all the wine.

What were your words?

That the communicants got the bread and the priest the wine.

Trustee Lewis asked did the law allow Mr. Heath to explain the word transubstantiation without prejudice to any religion.

Trustee Marchant replied in the negative.

Trustee Saunders asked if Mr. Heath purchased the wafer. He paid the man (the Catholic) to get it; he gave two francs for it.

Chairman Hayward—Did you say you purchased a ticket for communion?

Mr. Heath said no. He asked that school children after being examined should be sent home.

The chair replied that had been arranged. No communication between children would be allowed.

Winifred Cresch, aged 16, said whatever Mr. Heath said about religion was not to interfere with any scholar's religion.

How did he explain transubstantiation?

Mr. Heath asked if the class understood it. Then he explained it. He said he was in Paris and received the wafer in the Roman Catholic church at the time of communion; put it in his pocket, I think. After the lesson was over she did not understand what he meant Mr. Heath said the Roman Catholic people believed it to be part of the body of Jesus Christ.

Trustee Glover—Was there a reference to the body being of prodigious size?

No.

Trustee Marchant asked was it talked of in a jocular way? No, he did not. He was saying what the Roman Catholics believed then and that now they were on the same footing as other persons.

Was there ridicule?

No.

Were the scholars annoyed?

The Roman Catholics in the room did not like it.

The chairman said the scholar was hardly a fit judge, not knowing what transubstantiation was.

Chairman Hayward asked what was said about bread and wine.

Mr. Heath said the priest drank the wine and not the people; the wafer was given to the people.

Trustee Marchant asked had she read the papers?

Yes, but it was her opinion.

Chairman Hayward asked did Mr. Heath use the word "guzzled?"

No.

Alice Eveline Dalby had heard Mr. Heath say he was at communion in the Catholic church and they gave him a wafer. He took communion, but instead of putting the wafer in his mouth he put it in his pocket. He said he meant no offence.

Trustee Marchant asked did Mr. Heath say he took communion or went to communion?

He took communion.

Trustee Marchant asked was there ridicule?

No, I think not.

Did he say priests got the wine and communicants the bread?

That is it.

Did you read it in the papers?

Yes, I read it last night.

Did you know the meaning of transubstantiation?

Yes, I think so.

Did Mr. Heath say that the body of Christ must be large to supply to the world bread all these years?

I cannot say that he did or did not

The enquiry is in progress.

Brief Locals.

—The annual meeting of the Victoria Building society was held last night, President McKillican in the chair. The annual reports showed the society in good condition. P. Wollaston, the holder of shares 224 C and D, will get $2000 as a result of the drawing. The directors elected were: W. W. Northcott, W. D. McKillican, J. F. Fell, C. D. Mason, R. Erskine, Charles Kent and Moses McGregor. F. Elworthy and W. H. Danby were elected auditors and St. G. Flint was re-elected secretary.

—Between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning there was a fire at the home of Alfred Wylde, 23 Toronto street, which did about $500 worth of damage. The fire was evidently the result of a defective flue. There was a party at the house last night and the fires were kept burning later than usual. Mr. and Mrs. Wylde, who were awakened by the heat and light, were nearly suffocated in getting out. Mr. Wylde rang in an alarm, but some of the neighbors in his absence organized a brigade and almost had the fire out. The most of the damage was confined to two rooms.

BIG FARMS IN TEXAS.

Ranches Requiring Two Hundred Miles of Fencing to Enclose Them.

Very few people at a distance, in thinking of western Texas, understand that nearly the whole of it is at present fenced up in mammoth pastures, yet such is the case. Many of them are larger than ordinary counties, and some of them embrace large parts of three or four counties.

Just west of Belcherville, Texas, come the Silverstein, the Ikeard and the Worsham pastures. The latter contains fifty thousand acres, and has one line of fence twenty-three miles long. Pastures of this size continue in almost unbroken succession until we reach Armstrong country. There we find what is known as the Goodnight ranch, the southern boundary of which is a little string of fence eighty-three miles long. Charley Goodnight, as the owner is familiarly known, is considered one of the richest men in the Pan Handle, but I really feel sorry for his boys if he ever sends them out on a hot afternoon to stop dog holes in that line of fence. It is hardly likely that this is the case, however, as all the fences in that country are built to turn cattle, and without reference to hogs. There is a little railway station called Goodnight, which consists of the Goodnight residence and the depot. Mr. Goodnight lives in almost baronial style. His park contains deer, a drove of elk, and one of the few herds of buffalo in the United States.

Another fair sized holding of land is that of the Espinall Cattle company. This contains over one million five hundred thousand acres, and takes in parts of Dickens, Crosby and Emma counties. If the land were in the form of a square it would be about fifty miles each way.

The Matterdee is smaller, but still includes rather more than one million acres These are both owned by syndicates, with headquarters at London, and they are only two selected at random out of a large number. They have had their bearing on state politics. If it were not for the railroad commissioners, the uniform text book bill and the alien landhold question, Texas politics would not be worth shucks.

The largest of these alien land holdings belong to what is called the Capitol syndicate. A few years ago the old capitol at Austin was burned down, and it was decided to build another on a magnificent scale. An English syndicate agreed to put it up and in payment thereof they received three million acres of land. Does the reader realize how big three million acres of land is? Imagine a slice of land twenty-four miles wide and extending across the state of Missouri at its northern border. Such a strip would include the whole northern tier of counties and would be larger than several states of the union.—Chicago Times.

STATISTICS OF SUICIDE.

Some Figures Presented by a Parisian Correspondent.

During the last four years 26,000 persons have in France put an end to their own lives; in Italy, with a population almost equal to that of France, the number of suicides during the same period has not exceeded 8,000. In seeking the reason for this difference, the well-known Parisian journalist, M. Henri Foquier, explains that in Italy the Roman Catholic religion is still strongly rooted in the population, and that it acts as a deterrent against self-destruction.

Formerly, in Italy the body of a suicide was dragged through the streets and then exhibited on a gibbet. Moreover, if Italy is not so rich a country as France, poverty is less severely felt and more easy to bear than in France, thanks to the Italian sunshine, and blue sky. It is estimated that perhaps a quarter of the population of Naples, for instance, lives in a state of poverty which can not be borne by a workman in Paris, or in the towns of the north of France. In addition to this, mendicity is not, in Italy, regarded as either shameful or humiliating. Therefore, notwithstanding the extreme poverty prevailing in Italy, M. Fouquier is not astonished that it should lead but few persons to commit suicide.

M. Fouquier points out that in Italy self-destruction is in most cases the denouement of a love drama, whereas in France, out of an average of 6,500 suicides a year, there are not more than about 300 that can be classed as suicides or passion. In France money, or rather the lack of it, is the cause of self-destruction. M. Fouquier considers that some 2,000 suicides a year may be due to insanity; but he points out that it is now demonstrated by the statistics that in France 4,000 persons a year, but is to say, about ten persons a day, hang, drown or stifle themselves with the fumes of charcoal, or blow out their brains because they are prosecuted by their creditors, because they cannot earn enough to procure food and are dying of starvation.—Paris Letter to the London Standard.

A STEAMER ON ROLLERS.

The Curious Vessel Invented by a French Engineer.

No invention involving so radical a change in the construction of steamships has been put before the public since the first steamers were produced at the beginning of the century as the "roller" steamer of M. Bazin, the French engineer.

Whereas, the hull of a ship has hitherto been built more or less egg-shaped, the roller steamer is a sort of a large raft supported by wheels. M. Bazin claims for his invention not only much enhanced speed but greater stability, friction being minimized as much as possible by rolling over the water instead of cutting through it. M. Bazin recently explained his plan to a number of naval officers, engineers and scientists, by means of a model roller steamer, and informed his hearers that a trial steamer is to be built at St. Denis for channel service only. The boat will be 131 feet in length and 39 feet in breadth, having only three wheels on each side, instead of four as in the case of the trans-Atlantic roller steamer, and will make its first trip from Dieppe to Newhaven and thence to London.

The trans-Atlantic steamer which it is proposed to build later will consist of a platform, having on each side four enormous hollow wheels, which will support it at a height of from twenty-one feet to twenty-three feet above the surface of the water. About a third of the wheels will be submerged. The shafts for transmitting the rotary movement to the wheels will pass below and across the platform and like the wheels will be of steel. On the platform will be paced the engines, boilers, passenger cabins, and the dining and other saloons. The wheels will be about twenty-four yards in diameter and will have a revolving circumference of about seventy-five and a half yards. A new hydraulic rudder, always in action, has been invented by M. Bazin. It consists of a vertical column at the stern of the vessel. From this moveable column will escape a powerful jet of water. It is claimed that with this rudder a vessel will be able to turn in her own length, and to dispense with the services of a tug in going to her anchorage.

M. Bazin argues that in order to obtain a maximum rate of speed there must be a corresponding relation between the rotary force and the propelling force, and his roller steamer will therefore be provided with two independent engines—one to propel the vessel forward by means of a screw, the other to give the wheels their rotary motion. The correct correlation being established, it is estimated that 60 per cent of the revolution of the wheel will be forward. Thus, with a wheel of 75 1-2 yards circumference, revolving at the rate of 24 revolutions a minute, the maximum number of revolutions, the vessel would cover a distance of 1087 3-5 yards a minute, or about 37 miles; that is 32.22 knots an hour. The voyage from Havre to New York would at this rate occupy a little under 100 hours.

Among other advantages may be mentioned the small amount of rolling that, it is said, would take place, even if the wheels on one side were forced to the level of the water; the ease with which repairs to the hull could be undertaken, docking being unnecessary; and injury to a wheel even could be made good without putting into port, the damaged wheel and its corresponding wheel on the opposite side only being stopped while repairs were executed, the remaining wheels continuing their functions.

THE FIRE RECORD.

There Were Eight Fires With Losses of $4,575 During January.

January's fire record compiled by Chief Thomas Deasy is as follows:

Jan. 3, 12:55 a.m. Telephone alarm. Fire at frame residence, Haughton street, Spring Ridge; cause, unknown; owner and occupant, Mrs. J. K. Smith. Loss on building $900; loss on contents $400; total loss, $1,300. No insurance.

Jan. 3, 5:20 p.m., box 54. Fire at two-story frame residence, Pandora street, owner, W. H. Ellis; occupant, Rev. J. Campbell. Cause, defective fireplace; loss $100. Insured.

Jan. 7, 6:20 p.m., box 63. Fire at two-story brick building, Humboldt and Maclure streets; owner, John Walsh; occupant, J. Rollins. Cause, lamp breaking; loss, $200. Insurance on building, $2,000; contents $1,000.

Jan. 7, 8:15 p.m., box 31. Fire at two-story frame residence, 111 Blanchard street, owner and occupant, Mrs. J. B. Woods; cause, unknown. Loss on building and contents, $350; insurance on building and contents, $2,100.

Jan. 8, 3:25 a.m., box 63. Fire at two-story brick building, Humboldt and Maclure streets; owner, J. Walsh; occupant, J. Rollins; cause, unknown. Loss on building and contents, $1,300. Insurance 3,000.

Jan. 15, 4 p.m. Fire at one story frame residence Holly street; owner and occupant, J. Bevlockway; cause, children playing with fire from stove. Loss, $75. Insurance $400.

Jan. 21, 10:15 p.m., box 26. Fire at frame owner, J. Siebenbanm; occupant, W. Stithnoch; loss on building, $450; loss on contents, $75; insurance on building, $800; on contents, $500.

Jan. 31, 4:24 p.m., box 23. Fire at two-story frame building, No. 173 Johnson street; owner, Mrs. Flowers; occupant, Sing Sing; cause, unknown; loss on building, $400; on contents, $400; insurance on building $500; no insurance on contents.

Fires during January, 8; losses during January, $4,575.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Feb. 1.—H Shew, J Alsop, August Ingle, G C Jerow, Chas Lyndell, Jas Brennen, Jas Lee, R L Sumner, J F McDonald, G F Eckert, D C Farwell.

Per Steamer Islander from Vancouver—J F Tayor, H Chapman, J J Hanna, T H Crump, J Cartley, D Stewart, W Morris, A R McDonald, Dr Powell, E J Milliard, J H Freeman, A Reid, R B Kelley, A G Gamble, W H Kerry, M Goss, Mrs Robertson, Mrs Cameron, Mrs Wrigley, J A Adams.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Rev Holmes, W Johnson, J Grisnell, G Hamilton, C Butler, J Morris.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—R P Rithet & Co, Ltd., Mills & Bethune, P McQuade & Sons, M W Waitt & Co, The Colonist, Valo & Brooks, W Johnson, Fell & Co, Erskine Wall & Co.

Per Steamer Islander from Vancouver—T Brownlee, City of Victoria, Cunningham Hdw Co, Cookson & P, Clarke & Pearson, E J Salmon, E Wall & Co, G Powell, H Cuthbert, J Thompson, J Weir, Pither & Leiser, R P McLennan, R J Nott, Valo & Brooks, W J Dwyer, W Blackie, H Chapman, Dom Exp Co.

Per Steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Feb. 1.—Fred C, C Braund & Co, Clarke & Pearson, Langley & Co, P T Johnson, Weeks & Robson, Express—C Braund & Co, Hall B & Co, J E Armstrong.

DIED.

KESSLER—On January 18th, on S. S. City of Puebla, Mabel, beloved daughter of Henry and L. V. Kessler, a native of San Francisco, aged 14 years, 3 months and 11 days.

BIRTH.

YEO—On Friday, February 1st, at No. 9 Green street, Victoria, B. C., the wife of J. H. Yeo of a son.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

SOME... Ball Requisites.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

$2.00 Dress Shirts reduced to $1.50.
$1.50 Dress Shirts reduced to $1.00.
$1.25 Kid Gloves reduced to 75c.
75c Kid Gloves reduced to 50c.

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The Great Muscle-Former

Johnston's FLUID BEEF.

The nutritious elements of Beef that make muscle, sinew, and give strength are supplied by

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF,

Largely used by ATHLETES when training.

OLD COUNTRY BOOT STORE

If you Don't Know where to purchase cheap and good Babies' Shoes you Don't Need to go further than the above address where they can be purchased from 25 cents upwards.

Ladies' slippers from 25 cents upwards; cheap lot of ladies' (strong) both leather and gutta percha suitable for rough wear.

91 Johnson Street,
Between Broad and Douglas Streets.

JAMES FREEL, Proprietor.

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The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS from the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

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As Safe An Investment As A Government Bond And Far More Profitable

FINNAN HADDIES,

NO. 1 MACKEREL,
in 1-2 bbls. and kits.

LABRADOR HERRING,
all newly arrived.

FRESH EASTERN OYSTERS,
received regularly.

Erskine, Wall & Co.,
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General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Halifax.

Allan Line, Mongolian	Feb. 16
Allan Line, Laurentian	Mar. 2
Allan Line, Numidian	Mar. 16
Dominion Line, Labrador	Feb. 23
Dominion Line, Vancouver	Mar. 9
Dominion Line, Oregon	Mar. 23

From New York.

Cunard Line, Umbria	Feb. 16
Cunard Line, Aurania	Feb. 23
American Line, Berlin	Feb. 13
American Line, New York	Feb. 20
White Star Line, Teutonic	Feb. 13
White Star Line, Britannic	Feb. 20
North Ger. Lloyd, Saale	Feb. 19
North Ger. Lloyd, Ems	Feb. 26
Anchor Line, Furnessia	Feb. 23
Red Star Line, Rhyneland	Feb. 13
Red Star Line, Westernland	Feb. 20
Allan State Line State of California	Feb. 14

Saloon fares from $40.00 to $90.00, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $25.00 to $40.00. Steerage, $10.00 to $25.00. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5.00 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10.00 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, - Agent, Victoria Cor. Fort and Government Streets.

FOR THE NORTH
(The trip including Skidegate.)

The Steamer BARBARA BOSCOWITZ

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will sail for Fort Simpson and way ports via Vancouver on

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CAPT. J. D. WARREN,
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Don't Overlook

The opening of the Globe Hotel, Esquimalt, on Saturday Night, February 2nd, New Management. Everything First Class.
WILLIAM BESWICK,
Proprietor.
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